The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

80 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1922. TWO ANNAS

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru	Y. Takata	27th Mar.	8th April
Saigon Maru	H. Moguro.	1st Apr.	14th April
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi.	16th Apr.	30th April
Ganges Maru	R Yamanoi	28th Apl.	6th May

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING,

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK

The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL
Off. Secretary and Treasurer

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Capital	F. 55,000,000	„ £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	F. 47,750,000	„ £4,000,000

HEAD OFFFCE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Problinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BHITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Mursban Road, Fort.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$28,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyona	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Ylollo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. E. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital and Paid-Up Capital	...	Rs. 7,58,73,523.
Reserves	...	Rs. 2,44,74,608.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	Rs. 5,81,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

WANTED AGENTS.

For particulars apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs. 1,70,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all info mation may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily acessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Acturial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Captial, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experience European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

114, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK AND HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Dy. Asst Director of Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Tuesday the 4th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at old gun carriage factory Colaba near Colaba Station

All the Surplus and unserviceable Barrack and Hospital furniture such as Iron and wooden bedsteads wire mattresses, almyrahs, solid linen bins, book cases, ice boxes, buckets index card cabinet, chairs, bed head frames, bamboo mosquito frames, reading stands, Laundry tables, wooden bed tables, dinner wagons, etc., etc.

The above is on view A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. All articles purchased must be removed from the site before 5 p.m., Thursday the 6th April.

On Friday the 7th April, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite to Bombay Gymkhana valuable household furniture, glass crockery and plated ware dining table, chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, cabinet ornaments, paintings, carpets, our cottage piano, ice box, bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, writing tables, pictures glass door show cases, cane furniture, carved furniture, carpets, electric lamps, etc., etc., The property of J. E. Aspinwall Esq., and others.

Catalogues are publish and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD, KNOWN AS WATSON'S "HOTEL".

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys fo the Vendor Mr. Bhanji Kanji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 4th April, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and risk of the purchaser Mr. M. P. Contractor, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground comprised in or expressed to be demised by the indenture of lease dated the 20th day of September, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate and being in the city and registration Sub-district of Bombay at Esplanade Road, containing by admeasurement One thousand four hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that it to say on the North by the Fuller Road on the South by the property belonging to the Army and Navy Co-operative Credit Stores Limited on the East by the Esplanade Road and on the West by the Hope Street which lands hereditaments and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 62 No. 15997 and New Survey No. 9437 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes under A Ward No. 1163 and Street Nos. 12-2-4-6, Esplanade Road and Fuller Road.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned

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AUCTION SALE OF CITROEN MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms on account and risk of Mr. E. D. Fraser the following.

One "Citroen" 4-seated touring car. No. 9832, will special finish and speed meter, blue colour, and nickle plated horn

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for co-owners, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 9th April, 1922, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage or a pucca built Bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon and out building yards and garden thereto belonging situate at Bhunderwada Road, at Lower Mahim, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay and registred in the Collectors' book under old No. 331, New No. 4056. Old Survey No. 413, New Survey No. 1-1778 and bearing Municipal Assessor and Collector's Ward G. No. 2737 and street Bhandarwada Road, No. 202 and admeasuring 1872—square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by the Portuguese Church Street on or towards the East by the property of the Church of N. S. de Salvacao on or towards the south by the property of the late C. D. Nunes and on or towards the west by the Parbhadevi Road all which premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Joseph Thomas de Silva and Ignatio Manuel de Silva and are now in the occupation of the said Mary Victoria de Silva and Frank D'Silva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COMBS, BAZORS, OPTICAL GOODS, PETROLIUM LAMPS AND IRON TOOLS, ETC

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120 Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the parties concerned.

2 Parcels White Horn dressing (comb).
3 Parcels Kropp Razors Black round 3/4.
6 Parcels Optical goods.

On account and risk of the Franco India Trading Co.

5 cases Petrolium lamps (German make). Suit No. 4628 of 1921.

Sayed Ahmed Umer. v/s. Goolam Mohamed. By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver appointed in the above suit.

A lot of Hammers, Basket, and tools etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be reuired at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS, KHAKI BEDFORD CLOTH AND KHAKI SERGE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Old

THE

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, Kt. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	.. ..	11,86,84,250
PAID UP „	.. ..	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AHMEDABAD, Bekubhai Ambalal & Co.
KARACHI Jemshed N, R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R D Tata and Co., Ltd and The London-Rangoon Trading Co, Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ld Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr ond Co., and Duregs and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).

Small Cause Court building godown Tribhowan Lane Lamington Road on account and risk of Messrs. Lala Devidas and Sons Government and Railway Contractor Bombay, the following:—

40 Bales Brown canvas 36" about 16000 yards.
2 Bales Khaki Bedford cloth about 1666 yards.
11 Bales Cotton White canvas about 6600 yards.
9 Bales Khaki serge 54" about 1514½ yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 4th April, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of High Class and Household Furniture by well-known makers. Sliding Dining Table. Sideboard Handsome silver show case cabinet palmstands full size Cheval Dressing Table Sweet tone cottage Piano Picture, Platedware Glasswares, Carpets English Ice Refrigerator.

On SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1922, in the General Post Office 2nd floor at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Sweet tone cottage Piano Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to match, Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suit, Chesterfield Chairs Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Rich Pictures Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.

The property of H. Buckner, Esq., Presidency Post Master.

Catalogues will be publishe and the property will be open to view 3 days before sale.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of very household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, cottage piano, telescopic, electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 9th April, 1922, at Old Government House, Parel, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard, and dining waggon, tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs and screen jardiniers, very slightly used cottage piano, telescopic hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving book-stands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures and ornaments, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet, ice box, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, etc.

The property of Dr. Turkhud, Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF A SUN-BEAM MOTOR CAR (NO. 9016).

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA to Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Garrage situate at Morarji Goculdas Devji's bungalow below Kanadi Bridge, Gamdevi, by order of Seth Shripatlal Gordhandas and on account and at the risk of Thucker Vasenji Vallabhdas:—

One Sun-Beam 4 cylinder 16 H.P. 1916 Pattern English make Motor Car No. 9016.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public auction by order of the officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay on the under mentioned dates and places the following, at the Bombay Castle, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S. T.).

A large quantity of Government Stores such as vinegar, gram parched, pawa, Tamarind, Gur, Baking powder, Bovril, Essences of best and chicken, Oxo, Soup, Glaxo, Allenbury's food Malins Food. Jelly powder, Garlic oil of sorts, Mustard, Chocolate, etc.

At grain depot, Mazagon, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S. T.).

A large quantity of Garlic, Hydro Carbon oil of sorts, disinfecting Powder, Lime Juice Soda, Hope, etc.

Cash will be required on the spot on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270.

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soeraballa
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

E. J. S VAN LEEUWEN.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST (male) for a big European Commercial Firm. Goanese preferred. Only experienced hands need apply to Box No. 7915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3305

WANTED.—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12556

WANTED at once for the Bombay Customs Motor Launches a CHIEF ENGINE DRIVER, capable of managing engines of 15, 30 and 110 H. P. and carrying out petty repairs. Salary Rs. 120-5/2-150. Applicants to apply in person with testimonials to the ASST. COLLECTOR in charge Preventive Service, New Custom House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 12612

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as a Building Manager by a competent man. Apply Box No. 7918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3311

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as a Manager or Purchasing Storekeeper in Shipchandler's or Marine Dept., by a young and energetic man, having 14 years' experience in the above line, best testimonials. A good opportunity for a native starting firm to join as working partner. Please apply Box No. 7917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3310

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—THIRD-FLOOR for offices in Nanabhai lane Fort, behind West and Watch Co., (Hornby Road). Apply Bhaiya there.
C R3274

TO BE LET—Altamount Road, 1st floor with electric fittings and sanitary arrangements immediate possession. Apply Box No. 7884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3244

BUNGALOWS TO LET at Grant Road, near Persian Bakery. To be let floors and portions of floor at reduced rent. Apply to MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS, Tel. No. 1838, 1 Winter Road Malabar Hill and Tel. No. 209, 2nd Fotalvady, Bhuleshwar.
G R2117

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

AT STUD CHAMPION NETHERLEIGH CHARLIE—English Champion bull terrier recently imported. Winner of 15 prizes in England including best dog in show at Richmond, 1920, Sire Bloomsbury again doubly inbred to Bly. Czar. Dam. Netherleigh. Ira. At service in Pachmari until May 8th, afterwards at Abbottabad. Fee Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 7915 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3308

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built expensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt or request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE.—DAYTON CIELING FANS D. C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens, Road, Bombay.
JA R3238

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, any quantity INDIAN STAMPS, used. All values. BUCKLEY, P. O. Box 337, G. P. O. Bombay.
L R3306

EDUCATIONAL.

ENGLISHMAN with thorough knowledge of French and German languages is ready to teach those languages at eight rupees per hour. Apply Box No. 7914, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3304

FINANCIAL.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for temporary investment of from ten to fifteen thousand Rupees or part of same. Apply Box No. 7886, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R3249

WANTED—A CAPITALIST with 50,000 for start the engineering office in Bombay and Delhi good interest and 50 per cent share contract in hand of Rs. 1,50,000. Write to Box No. 7911, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3302

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DECHANE'S HERBAL BITTERS Substitutes Quinine: more efficacious and cheaper. In demand. WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS. Samuel Bhusare DeChane's Representative, 269, Nana Peth, Poona.
T R3131

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

DURING the last 7 days a number of persons residing in A and B Wards have been notified as suffering from Enteric Fever. In these circumstances any one who has not been inoculated against Enteric Fever within the last 12 months, should be inoculated forthwith.
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 3rd April 1922.
12614

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WG CO., LTD.

Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 1st April, 1922.

96th Dividend.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an adinterim Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1921, at the rate of Rupees 400, (Four hundred only) per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Tuesday, the 18th April, 1922, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company, on the 5th April, 1922.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 7th instant to THURSDAY, the 13th instant, both days inclusive.
Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the registered addresses of shareholders. Change of address if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this Notice.
By Order of the Board.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. CO., LD.
12609

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3353 of 1919.

LILADHAR DHARSEY ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
MULJI PURSHOTAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 21st day of July, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold in lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1922, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TUKDI THANA POT TUKDI TALUKA BHIMDI, KASBE BHIMDI, IN THE BAZAR PETH.

LOT NO. I.—One house of three compartments having tiles and attice roof facing on the North bearing Municipal No. 69 with land in front and back admeasuring from East to West 26 feet and five inches from South to North 39 feet and nine inches bounded on the South by the vacant land, Eastern facing, from South to North admeasuring nine feet and five inches Southern facing, from South to North, twelve feet in length, from East to West 26 feet and five inches and bounded as follows:—On the East by a lane of four and a half feet for passage beyond that by the house of Hussein Bori on the West by the house of Jivan Laljee Maharaj on the South by the vacant land mentioned below on the North by the Road.
2. Vacant land of washing on the South side of the above house and vacant land for use East to West 31 feet South to North 42 feet boundaries:—On the East compound wall of Trimbak Ramchandra Crave, Curson, Bhawan, Rattonsi Gopal, on the West lane of three feet to pass rain water beyond that chawl of Sadavarat, on the South vacant land of Marwari temple, on the North vacant land of the above house for use beyond that the above house.

PROPERTIES SITUATE IN THE DISTRICT OF THANA SUB-DISTRICT THANA POT TUKDI TALUKA BHIMDI KASBE BHIMDI.

Lot No. II.—(1) One house having tiles and square roof like a chawl having seven beams six compartments bearing Municipal No. 72 with land in the front and rear and bounded on the East by the house of Maneckji Rattonsey Parsi, on the West by the other house belonging to Mongibai on the South by a road beyond that by a liquor shop, on the North by the house of Gulam Hussein Sheikh Hussein.
LOT NO. III.—One house having tiles and square roof with the front and rear bearing Municipal No. 13, and bounded on the East by a lane for use beyond that by the house bearing Municipal No. 14, on the West by the house of Miya bearing Municipal No. 9, on the South by a road beyond that by the house of Abdulla Hindustani, on the North by the road to the City.
LOT NO. IV.—One house having tiles and square roof in the vaze Moholla bearing Municipal No. 12 with the front and rear site and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Miya Survur on the West by the land admeasuring two hands (of ere drops) beyond by the house of Adamji Vaze, on the South by the House of Darukar Vaze on the North by the road to the city.
LOT NO. V.—One house having tiles and square roof of four compartments in the Vaze Moholla and bearing Municipal No. 70, with the land front and rear and bounded on the East by the house of Maneckji Parsi on the West by the Peer's Durga, on the South by a road, on the North by the house of Shaikh Hussein.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 16th day of February, 1922.
[illegible]
Agents for Plaintiff.
C1660

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

AN Assistant Supdt. for Municipal Fire Brigade, Lahore.
Applicant must be a thorough mechanic with sufficient experience of repairing and maintaining petrol motor and small steam engines used in extinguishing fires in godd running order and with an upto date knowledge of the use and nature of modern fire extinguishing appliances.
Salary Rs. 100—5—150 p. m., with free quarters and benefit of Municipal Provident Fund.
Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned not later than 15th April, 1922.
(Sd.) MOHAMMAD ISHAQ KHAN,
Municipal Engineer.
C C12611

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioners and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs, dining table, dining chairs, dressing tables, double and single wardrobe, meat safe, teapoys, cooking utensils, etc.
By the order of Messrs. Lt. Goodwin and Capt. Ewens.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 25, Colaba, next to R. A. Mess, the following:—
Dining table, carved flower table, dumb-waiter, sideboards, lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, single and double wardrobe, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, cane chairs, deck chairs, cooking utensils, ice chest, glassware, electric fans, china vaz, corner cabinets, cheval glass, one Overland 5 seater touring car, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, COOKING UTENSILS, WEARING APPARELS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Re. Estate of A. R. Mithewala:—
Pearl bangles, raifuls and gote Jadave and pearl neclace opal and ruby stands, gold bangles, necklaces, watch chains, studs and links charms and rings, silver anqlets, bedies, bangles, coins, snuff box, studs, etc.
Re. Estate of Bhiwa Rama:—
Gold puttus neck cord, gold putus and beads cord, rings, vazir thick, boogris, chack, silver waist chain, wallas, etc. and wooden boxes, wearing apparels, cooking pots and sundries.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,313 BALES OF JAPANESE SHEETING "C. DRAGOON."

By the order of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Cawasji Framji and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop of Mr. Valabhdas Lakhmidas at Lakhmidas Khimji Market, the following:—
1,313 bales of Japanese sheeting, "C Dragoon" 30 pieces 36in. by 30 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th April, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms the following:—
By order of the Banks and Offices concerned:—
2 cases each 44 pieces striped zephyr 30/32in.
3 cases throat brushes, glass strings, rods, lactometer, urino meter, etc.
1 case German imitation jewellery.
26 cases glass tumblers 1 pint and ½ pt.
5 cases each 50 doz. brass burners.
1 case 100 doz socks No. 230 black.
1 case glass samples.
1 case fleare lining 217 yards.
1 case brass bib cocks 40 doz. ¼in., ½in. and 1in.
1 case delivery hose.
1 case throat brushes.
1 case "Kropp" razors, shaving sticks and paste.
24 typewriters "Moli" portable.
SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th April, 1922.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.
Price, Rs. 8.
SOLE AGENTS.—
BURMUH DOSABHOY & CO.
Telephone No. 811. BOMBAY No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Cinema To-day at 6-30
Winifred Greenwood and Edward Coxen in a four-Reeler.
"A Woman Daring"
Portraying a woman's struggle with a hunting 'past'
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
WOLSELEY CHARLES' MUSICAL CO.
"THE SCAMPS"
Plan at ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
MADAN Theatres Ltd. present their Exclusive London Topical
The Royal Wedding
PRINCESS MARY
wedded to
VISCOUNT LASCELLES, D. S. O.
also
NORMA TALMADGE
in
THE ISLE OF CONQUEST
Drama in 6 Reels.

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY At 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
NICK WINTER
The Great Film Detective in a story of surpassing interest and enthusiasm
IN THE CHOPS OF THE VICE.
Also other interesting Films.

IMPERIAL
To-night
FRANK KEENA
America's Greatest Charactor Actor
in
"THE FALSE CODE"
in Five Parts
Pathe Gazette & Pollard Comic
Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m
Time and Prices as usual
Always a Good Show.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
THE MAJESTIC
tram terminus Girgaum.
Four Shows daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
TO-NIGHT.
The Final instalment of the Selig super serial
Vanishing Trails

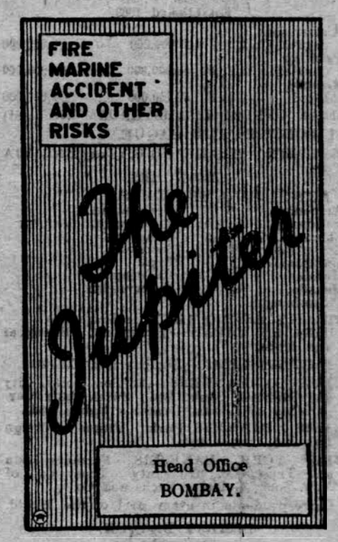
Under public patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandli
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE,
will stage at
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Wednesday 5th Aprial 1922 8 p. m.
"Hacha Mulacha Bapa"
Thursday 6th April 1922 3 p. m.
"Shah Shivaji"
Saturday, 9th April 1922, at 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)
"Rakshasi Mahatwakangsha."
Sunday, 2nd, April, 1922, at 3 P.M.
"Soubhadra."

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly.
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all ACHES and PAIN
GANDHI CALENDER & Co.

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
OF 60 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.
The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.
ASTHMA CURE
TO THE EDITOR,
Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind, Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road. Benares City.
Correspondent S. M. L.
NOTE—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.
Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, Benares City
(2)

MYERS PUMPS

Hand Force Pumps for Bore wells and Deep wells will go in 2½" cased well, having Brass Cylinder for any depth upto 200 ft. Strong, Simple and easy working. Also a large stock of Myers Power Pumps, Spray, Pumps, and various Kinds of Hand Pumps always in hand.
Can be had of us:—
Alcock's crushers, moline Plow-Hand Grinding mills etc.
Sole Agents:—
MYERS PUMPS.
K. B. Joshi & Company,
321, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.



Biochemistry or Life Chemistry.
The Science which heals the sick scientifically and employs medicine only constituents of the blood.
Thousands of hopeless cases cured. Numerous testimonials open to inspection.
Certain cure for Sprue, Gallstone Sinus, Tumours, Cataract, Apendicits, Paralysis, etc. No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are non-poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U P.

WHY WORRY?
VERBEST (3 in 1) House wives Wonder Best.
Will clean and polish all metals and glassware. Will remove all stains from clothing etc., without injury to the finest fabrics. Is a sure and certain death to bed bugs and other vermin. And is grand as a shampoo for the head, it stops and prevents dandruff
Price Rs. 1-8.
From the
VERBEST (3 in 1) Coy.,
Grant's Building, Colaba, BOMBAY
—AGENTS WANTED.—

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

395	380	—
425	410	—
410	395	—
457	457	4 7
..	..	—
..	..	..

s of cotton pro-
6 p. m., on 1st

..	12313	Bales.
..	2903	Owt.
..	17209	"
..	1076	"
..	3727	"
..	73	"
..	4425	"
..	7059	"
..	4801	"
..	1233	"
..	17200	"
..	Nil	
..	627	"
..	2354	"
..	Nil.	
..	Nil	"
..	903	"
..	502	Tons.

UOTATIONS.

bay, April 3rd.

..	1 3 3/16
..	1 3 7/32
..	1 3 15/32
..	303
..	363
..	199
..	270
..	171
..	183 1 2

EEDS.

mbay, April 3rd.

closing rates as
of Commerce.

Bazaar Rates.			Rail Delivery.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
67	0	0	10	0	0
78	0	0	10	0	0
75	0	0	10	8	0
10	4	0	11	0	0
10	4	0	11	0	0
11	0	0	11	12	0
12	12	0	13	6	0
12	8	0	13	0	0
80	0	0	15	12	0
78	0	0	....		
74	0	0	....		
08	0	0	....		
14	0	0	15	0	0
75	0	0	....		
....			....		
7	8	0	....		
44	0	0	....		
52	0	0	....		
37	0	0	5	2	0

Rs.	a.	p.
9	10	0
9	11	6
13	13	3
14	1	6

E MARKET.

April 3.

0-6.
6.
nt 28-8-0.
1-0.
nt 90-10-0.
ent 90-0-0.

NGE.

ng T T 1/3 1/8.
ng D D 1/3 5/32.
ing T T 1/3 3/16.
ing D D 1/3 7/32.
buying 3 M/st D A

ying T T 1/3 1/4.
ying D D 1/3 5/16.
iet Steady.
ng D D Frcs. 304.
ng 3 M/st D A 324.
ng D D 314.
ing T T Rs. 170½.
ing 60 D/st D P 166.
selling D D 199.
selling D D 170.
selling D D 183½.
's selling D D 364.
n. 95.
d. 33-15.
d d. 33-12.
China sold, Speculators

LONDON TO THE
STERLING.
ollars 4.37½.
rcs. 48.50.
50.
2.10.
.00.
Marks. 1300.

SECURITIES.
s. 56.
n 82.
ble Loan 96.
n Loan 75.
nds due 1922 99/10.
nds due 1928 99/12.
ent of India Bonds due
ent of India Bonds due
ombay Development Loan due
ombay Port Trust Loan due
mbay Port Trust due 1930 95.
mbay Municipal due 1974 64.
mbay Municipal due 1929-49 95.
mbay Improvement Trust due

SHARES.
quiet.
are the closing rates of the
Exchange:—

BANKS.
India 117, Central 33/8, Tata
Eastern 67.

COTTON MILLS.
2850, Alliance 320, Apollo 92/8,
1185, By Dyeing 1580, Brad-
ury 915, Cent. India 5000,
30, Coorla 265, Crescent 602/8,
7/8, David 1595 Edw, Sassoon
oon 4/15, Elphistone 137/8,
515 Kastoorchand 1015, Kohi-
Great 947/8, New City 730,
rls 1180, Phoenix 980, Premier
410, Simplex 910, Standard
5330, Tata Mill 1230n.

ISCELLANEOUS.
Burma 502/8, B. Burma N. I.
ma pet 9, B. Tramway 116/4,
B. Steam 220, Bundi Cement
375, Katni Ord 240, Katni
India 20/8, Tata Iron Ord 55,
165, Tata Iron N. Ord 50,
ref 140, Tata Hydro 335, Tata
Steam 9/4.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT

In their weekly circular dated 9th March Messrs. Samuel Montagu say:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its not issue is £126,932,465, as compared with £126,932,135 last week.

A small amount of gold has been on offer and has been absorbed mainly for India.

No arrivals of gold are reported in New York

The Indian Labour Gazette of January last makes the following remarks about conditions in India touching the precious metals:—" . . . in India in addition to gold for currency purposes there is a vast outside bullion market and this works irrespective of the trade balances, and the level of bullion prices is the main factor in regulating the import and export of bullion, particularly of gold. If the price of gold and silver falls low, enquiries spring up from almost all parts of the country, and conversely if the prices are high, large quantities of the precious metals come for sale from all Indian bullion centres to Bombay. In recent months gold to the value of 3.35 crores of rupees has been imported from Mesopotamia (from April to December, 1921) and 3.23 crores of this amount were in the form of Turkish gold coins. Gold from Mesopotamia was received in payment of exported merchandise—the only way that Persia and Mesopotamia can balance their trade now that exports via Moscow and London are no longer possible for these countries."

The newspaper "Rul" under date March 7th last stated that "a few weeks ago 250 cases of gold arrived in Stockholm. They were followed by another consignment of 515 cases. On February 18 a further consignment of 52 cases of gold was landed from Reval."

CURRENCY.

The amount of gold coin minted by the Banque de France in 1921 was valued at 4,259,560 francs, comprising 1,281 five-louis pieces, 202,259 one-louis pieces, and 6,428 pieces of ten francs, according to the report of the Commission of Control of Monetary Circulation. These coins were minted from a quantity of gold bars received by the Banque de France in 1914 and not previously dealt with owing to the outbreak of the war.

No new French silver pieces were made during 1921. Demonetized coins bearing the effigy of Napoleon III, which were called in from circulation in 1918, 1919 and 1920 were melted down and minted anew. The total value of coins thus called in was 72,000,000 francs, but owing to depreciation in weight, only 67,500,000 francs in new silver coins was minted from them. The cost of transforming these coins, including the cost of the copper added to complete the alloy, amounted to 11,850,000 francs.

The amount of aluminium bronze coins issued in 1921 was 77,626,642 coins of a nominal value of 87,643,464 francs. The mint, up to January 6th of this year, had put into circulation more than 56,000,000 francs worth of these coins and in exchange had withdrawn paper notes for that amount. The number of metal coins of smaller values issued in 1921 totalled 96,244,721 of an estimated value of 10,751,668 francs.

SILVER.

Although the tone can hardly be said to be good, prices have somewhat improved. Owing to a considerable demand for cash silver on the 3rd instant upon a market poorly supplied with silver, the quotation for cash silver rose 3d. to 32 7/8d., and that for 2 months' delivery 1d. to 32 5/8d. Fluctuations have taken place since, but on the whole the improvement has been fairly well maintained. Amongst the contributory causes have been the necessity for bears to cover their cash commitments, buying orders from the Indian Bazaars, and the weakness of exchange with the United States of America—though sales have been made from that quarter from day to day. China has not been so free a seller as last week, nor have there been any important Continental offerings.

The continuance of enquiry from India doubtless arises from the native agitation in that country, a disquiet which inclines the people to hoard precious metal.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—17295, Feb. 15; 17357, Feb. 22; 17387, Feb. 28.

Silver coin and bullion in India—7535, Feb. 15; 7596, Feb. 22; 7627, Feb. 28.

Silver coin and bullion out of India. . .

Gold coin and bullion in India—2432, Feb. 15; 2432, Feb. 22; 2432, Feb. 28.

Gold coin and bullion out of India. . .

Securities (Indian Government)—6743, Feb. 15; 6743, Feb. 22; 6743, Feb. 28.

Securities (British Government)—585, Feb. 15; 584, Feb. 22; 585, Feb. 28.

The silver coinage during the week ending 28th ultimo amounted to 1 lakh of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 4th instant consisted of about 40,200,000 ounces in sycee, 29,500,000 dollars and 1,980 silver bars, as compared with about 39,200,000 ounces in sycee, 28,000,000 dollars and 1,310 silver bars on the 25th ultimo.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. 1½d. the tael.

Quotations:—

Bar silver p. oz. std.	Bar gold p. oz. fine.
March 3rd—32.7/8d. cash, 93s. 6d.	32.5/8d. 2 mos.,
March 4th—33.0d. cash, 94s. 0d.	32.5/8d. 2 mos.
March 6th—32.5/8d. cash, 93s. 6d.	32.1/4d. 2 mos.,
March 7th—33.1/8d. cash, 94s. 6d.	32.3/4d. 2 mos.,
March 8th—32.7/8d. cash, 93s. 0d.	32.5/8d. 2 mos.,
March 9th—33.1/4d. cash, 95s. 0d.	35.0d. 2 mos.,
Average—32.958d. cash, 94s. 6d.	32.645d. 2 mos.,

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1.1/8d. and 1.3/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

AFGHAN SCHOOL FOR HINDUS.

Kabul papers say that a school for Hindus was opened at Kanduhar on the 18th of February. The institution had been temporarily housed in two temples in the Kabul bazaar of the city until the building set apart by the Minister of Education for the purpose had been put into a thorough state of repair. The funds from which the cost was found were derived from the extra tax paid by Hindus on their stocks-in-trade. The number of boys on the roll of the school is 92, and the staff consists of three Muslim teachers, one of whom is the head master, and two Hindu teachers. The opening of the school was attended by the Director of Education and the parents of the scholars. —"Indian Daily News."

COST OF LIVING

The Labour Office Bombay, estimates that in March 1922 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay, was the same as in the preceding month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was 165 both in February and in March. The general index is 15 per cent. below the highest water mark reached in October 1920, and 5 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1921.

Except for rice, which remained stationary, there was a fall in the prices of foodgrains varying from 2 to 6 points as compared with prices in February. The price of jowari fell 6 points, wheat and gram 4 points, bajri 3 points, and tur dal 2 points. The prices of potatoes, onions and cocoanut oil have fallen by 9, 7 and 5 points respectively, while those of raw and refined sugar, tea, beef, mutton and milk remained at the level of the previous month. With the probable increase in duty, salt rose by 32 per cent. There was a further increase in the price of ghee.

SCHEME OF SWARAJ.

BABU BHAGWANDAS' VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In his speech, reported in "The Bombay Chronicle" of the 28th instant, Mr. V. J. Patel mentions the discussions re. the Congress Creed at the Ahmedabad Congress, and "the reported writings and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi", and says "it has thus been made abundantly clear" and there is "no room for doubt" "that the Congress Swaraj means nothing more or less than Parliamentary Swaraj or Self-Government in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

But the very fact that he has to argue thus and draw inferences, shows that there is room for doubt and things are *not* abundantly clear. And, in any case, why leave to *inference*, when you can *say plainly*, what you mean? And, also, is a pronouncement by Mahatmaji,, however weighty, exactly the same in authority, for at least formal purposes if nothing else, as a resolution by the Congress, or the A. I. C. Committee, or the Working Committee?

It is not enough, as Mr. V. J. Patel says, for the satisfaction of critics, to proclaim once again from the house-tops, what he has thus *inferred*. Let him get it proclaimed from the table of the Working Committee, or the A. I. C. Committee. And let him get it proclaimed very diligently throughout the land, by all the local Committees. For there are many and dangerous misunderstandings afloat, which cannot be set at rest otherwise, and which have caused the outbreak of violence that has so hampered the progress of the Congress-work.

What is the objection to this? *Why* has such a simple matter been avoided so long?

Yet more. The drawing up of a *scheme* of Swaraj is not so easy, nor so unnecessary at this stage, as Mr. Patel would make out. A Parliamentary Swaraj, such as that of England or its Colonies, is *not* such an unalloyed blessing as to be worth taking over blindly. It has *not* made the vast mass of the population in England or the Colonies happy. *It is the cause there of the bitter struggle between Capital and Labour*, of which the struggle between the bureaucracy and the people, here, is only a reflection.

A very serious and very radical difference in the methods of reflection and the qualifications of the elected legislators and their relations towards and separation from the Executive, is absolutely necessary, here at least, (though it is equally necessary everywhere).

Otherwise, the game is not worth the candle, the struggle not worthy of pursuit; the fish would jump out of the frying-pan only to fall into the fire. This matter, most urgently important and essential, could be settled only if a *scheme* of Swaraj were endeavoured to be framed now; and, if provenly reasonable, may help on its own realisation, by affecting the "adversary" favourably. (For details, I venture to refer to my pamphlet on *"The Meaning of Swaraj or Self-Government."*—Yours, etc.,

BHAGAVAN DAS.

Benares, March 30.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give publicity to the following lines which may be of interest to teachers and to people interested in educational matters? In view of the absence of facilities of any kind in Bombay city to teachers engaged in High schools, aided and unaided, to obtain the Secondary Teachers' Certificate, and with a view also to help teachers in principles and methods, the Teachers' Association sent round the following letter a fortnight ago to heads of High Schools in Bombay which will speak for itself:—

Teachers' Association of Bombay,
Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill,
Bombay.
13th March, 1922.

The Principal,

Sir,/Madam,

It has been proposed that the Teachers' Association should arrange for lectures and assist in other ways teachers of Secondary Schools in Bombay who wish to obtain the Secondary Teachers' Certificate. If there is a sufficient response to this appeal, it is arranged that a beginning should be made by organising lectures on Saturday afternoons from 3 to 5 p.m. to be given by Principal M. R. Paranjpe of the Gokuldas Tejpal H. School and Prof. P. A. Wadia at a convenient place of meeting. Arrangements will subsequenty be made for demonstration lessons.

Will you kindly let me know the names and addresses of such Teachers of your School as are desirous of availing themselves of this assistance, so that I may communicate with them and give them necessary information?

An early reply is requested.

Yours Truly,
Hon. Secretary.

There has already been a fair response to this letter, and will you allow me to announce through your columns that work will be started on Saturday, 8th April, at 3-30 p.m. in the Alexandra Girls' School premises?—Yours, etc.,

P. A. WADIA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 3.

S S Manora, Hewitt, London.
S S Clan Urquhart, Stanson, London.
S S Nirpura, Tallock, Rangoon.
S S Bahia Castillo, Young, Southempton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Dunera, Walker, China and Japan
S S Varela, Commack, Burseh.
S S Sultan, Jentzen, Durbar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Rajput for Calcutta.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Catherine Apear for Rangoon.
Steamer Morioka Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Saigon Maru for Kobe.

S S Clan Urquhart:—The clan line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3757 tons Capton F. Setenson arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo and coal.

S S Nirpura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nirpura, 3647 tons, Captain B E Tallock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Dunera:—The B I S N Coy's China and Japan mail steamer Dunera, 3420 tons, Captain W Walker, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China and Japan, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain F R Commaeck will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with general cargo and passengerd.

S S Sultan:—The A Stands Co.'ys steamer Sultan, 3417 tons, Captain F Jentzen, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

S S Caledona for London:—60 bales cow hide R Allimohamed, 8 bales goat skin R Allimohamed, 122 bales hemp S Jayanarayan, 301 bales hemp M Gourishankar 12 cases bristles Wise, Robinson and Hughes, 195 cwts nuxwomica V Vishnoo, 34 cwts shutney F Nowroji.

S S Egypt for London:—200 cwts chillies R Jeevandas & Co., 28 cwts gumkathira M M Ali Akbur, 17 cwts gumkathira tragacanth H A H Laree & Co., 1 bdle wool carpet H A H Laree & Co., 3 cases hydnocorpursoil J S Pimenta.

S S Vinelia for Liverpood: 53 tons buxite P R Patell & Co., 18 bales yarn waste C Parekh & Co., 100 bales cotton B Meyer & Co., 135 bales wool H Balkison dass, 20 bales wool L Hassam, 550 bales wool Bombay Co., 80 bales wool G Gunanmull, 5 bales wool K Mulchand, 20 bales wool H S J Mohamed, 12 bales wool B Kubra.

S S Vinelia for Marseilles:—30 bales cotton B Meyer & Co., 187 bales cotton fly B Meyer & Co., 1000 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Bell View for Antwerp:—300 cwts crushed bone Hollingshurst & Co., 100 cwts gum arabic E Virjee & Co

S S Tabarka for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp Bell Russ & Co.

S S Tabarka for Rotterdahm:—112 cask salted goat skin Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Levanzo for Genoa:—1000 tons manganesesore King King & Sons, 3 pkgs wool carpet Thos. Cook & Sons.

S S Levanzo for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co.

S S Lahore for Ghent:—845 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Lahore for Antwerp:—565 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 312 bales cotton fly B Meyer & Co., 550 bales cotton Bombay Co.

S S Lahore for Barcelona:—1000 bales cotton Bombay Co., 2 pots palmrosed Volkart Bros.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—1000 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

S S Jeypore for Kobe 500 bales cotton Currimbhoy & Co., 2000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton G Dossa & Co.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Tienstin:—610 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Hongkong:—25 bales cotton twist Birla Bros, 500 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Indus Maru for Yokahama:—10 cwts gum tragacanth N Mooljee & Co.

S S Morioka Maru for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton S Hemraj & Co., 500 bales cotton C Bomanji & Co.

S S Morioka Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Morioka Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Waroonga from Colomob—Agents B I S N Co. 16 bundles corry-yarn, 16 jotta corr rope, 10 bags nuxwomica, 378 bags turmeric, 426 bags cocoanuts, 688 jota cocoanuts, 185 robbin copra, 87 bags copra, 330 bags ginger, 84 pipes tallow, 8 cask tallow, 20 chest tea, 106 bales cotton, 17 boxes copper coins, 2 boxes nickel coins, 13 boxes silver coins.

S S Obra from Rangoon Agents B I S N Co:—33 bags coffee, 12 bundles coir yarn 70 jotta coid yarn, 1116 jotta cocoannts, 766 bags cocoanuts, 55030 bags rice, 1728 bars pig lead, 936 bags copra, 7 bags betalnuts, 4 cags cardomons, 26 bundles cardomons, 26 bags ginger, 500 cases jaggery, 37 bales cotton yarn, 1 bale cotton P goods, 5 cases cotton P goods, 10 bales jute canvas, 4 cases cigars, 322 bundles teak battans, 2656 bundles teak scantlings, 32100 pieces teak scantlings, 1438 pieces teak squares.

CHAROTAR EDUCATION SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANAND, April 1.

Ever since its inception six years ago the Charotar Education Society of Anand has, with the support of its six hundred members and with the co-operation of graduate teachers who have volunteered to serve on nominal pay for twenty years, made great headway in the expansion of education, both general and specialised, no fewer than eighty-four places being served by it. The society has already spent Rs. 1,25,000 in providing its various institutions with buildings of their own, towards which Rs. 20,000 were received from Bombay, Rs. 40,000 from East Africa and Rs. 30,000 were collected locally. The success which has attended the efforts of the Society to repair the shortcomings of the present system of education has earned the warmest eulogies of Principal Gidwani of the Gujarat National University who was profoundly impressed with the tone prevailing in its various institutions which he unhesitatingly pronounced the best residential schools in Gujarat, and wished them all success.

Nor have the activities of the Charotar Education Society been confined to the management and control of boarding schools. It advances loans to deserving students in sore need of financial assistance for further study. It organises annual sports to inspire the students with healthy emulation to excel in athletics. It awards scholarship to girls in upper classes who are regular in attendance and assiduous in study and gives them loans in the event of their proceeding to the high-class institutions like Vanita-Vishrams. [illegible] issues two monthly magazine "Dnyan-Prachar," catering for [illegible] public, and "Bal-Mitra," con[illegible] for the benefit of school chi[illegible] tion to lending money for [illegible] night-schools, and rendering [illegible] other services to private sc[illegible] ing the costs of tours on [illegible] sent out periodically. In [illegible] continue its good work [illegible] ing efficiency the Societ[illegible] for the following objec[illegible] wards the building a[illegible] industrial school; Rs. [illegible] sition of land for [illegible] Rs. 15,000 for the [illegible] machinery, storage [illegible] the plot of land [illegible] wards the buildin[illegible] experimental labo[illegible] Kindergarten m[illegible] the new Gujara[illegible] building a [illegible] Rs. 5,000 for [illegible] in connection [illegible] Rs. 10,000 for [illegible] for fifty stu[illegible] tional teach[illegible] s Brahmch[illegible] dent stud[illegible]

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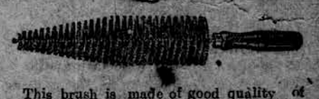

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HUSH!
NEXT WEEK
AT
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

MR. MONTAGU'S DEFENCE.

VICTIM OF "DIE-HARD" DISLIKE.

LORD CURZON'S "HECTORING, BULLYING, COMPLAINING" LETTER

DANGEROUS NEAR EAST POLICY.

PREMIER'S PRO-GREEK SYMPATHIES.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

Addressing a meeting of his constituents at the Cambridge Liberal Club on 11th March, Mr. E. S. Montagu, defended his action in publishing the telegram from the Government of India which led to his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for India. A large number of Indian students were among the audience. Mr. Montagu said:—

The orthodox beginning of my speech to you should be "Ladies and Gentlemen," but I like to begin by saying that I address you as my friends, men and women who have stood by me and by whose confidence I have done the work I have done ever since 1906. I have come here to-day for the first time for many years as a free man to ask you what you think about it all, and to tell you what I think about it all. I believe, as I have only so recently told you, that the highest interests of the State demand that we Liberals should invite the common platform and should invite the co-operation of all the forces in the State who are willing to work together consistently for the common good by sinking or postponing matters of difference, and work together to rescue this country and this Empire from the difficulties which now confront us. But I am going to devote myself to-day to the matter which is uppermost in your mind, and I am going to explain to you, dispassionately, and I hope calmly, the circumstances which have led to my resignation as a member of his Majesty's Government. And I want to say one word to the members of the Cambridgeshire Liberal Association who adopted me as their candidate at the last election. I want you, if you will, to consider what I am about to say, and I want to assure you that, if as a result of what I am going to say you wish it, my resignation is in your hands. (Cries of "No.")

CO-OPERATION WITH TWO VICEROYS.

Do not come to a conclusion until I have told you all about it. Now, what is the fact? I have resigned the Secretaryship of State for India and delivered the Seals of that high office to His Majesty the King, whose devotion to the interests of his Indian subjects has been the inspiration of my work for the last four years and a half. (Cheers.) Why have I done that? Well, first let me say—because I have summoned you here as being entitled to know what is in my mind—I cannot tell you the regret with which I have left that office, the colleagues in it who have worked with me and the colleagues in India who have worked with me. I cast my hand back to my relations of intimate co-operation with the two Viceroys—Lord Chelmsford and Lord Reading. I have had a lifelong and paramount interest in the well-being of the Indian Empire, and believe in the Indian people. I am convinced that the policy I have been authorized to adopt is not only the right policy, but the only policy for the development of India, and I have a conviction to-day that it will succeed, and that it must succeed, and I deplore that I can no longer be officially associated with it.

Now I come to the reasons. The official reason, which is published in the newspapers as the direct cause of my resignation, is that I have been guilty of publishing to the world a telegram from the Government of India without consultation with my colleagues, and that, therefore, I have outraged that glorious principle of British Government which has been treasured by successive Governments, and never [illegible]ian by this Government, the doc- collective Cabinet responsibility.

[illegible] help smiling (Laughter and [illegible] First of all, I do not think I [illegible]raged it. What did I do? I re- [illegible]legram from the Government of [illegible]ing their views on a very im- [illegible]ct, and in it there was a re- [illegible]llowed to publish their views [illegible]s soon as I could get the [illegible] on Friday week last I [illegible]elegram to the members of [illegible]overnment. They had it [illegible] on Friday evening. I [illegible] I do not think still, for [illegible]ll explain to you later, [illegible] its publication, so far [illegible] was a matter for dis- [illegible]et. Each man who [illegible]itled to the discharge [illegible]s responsibility to [illegible]ring before his col- [illegible]all not. I do not [illegible]plain, that it was [illegible] with the Cabinet. [illegible]agues who differ-

[illegible]ING AND [illegible]G.

[illegible] Monday (last) there was unexpectedly a meeting of the Cabinet. It is true that, through a most regrettable illness, the Prime Minister was not present, but there was a meeting of the Cabinet. Every member in that meeting ought to have had the telegram from the Government of India asking for the publication of that telegram in his pocket over the week-end. No member of the Cabinet seemed to wish to discuss the question and the only member of the Cabinet who referred to it to me that day was that member who is most directly interested, Lord Curzon, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. During the sitting of the Cabinet—though in private conversation—I told Lord Curzon I had onSaturday authorized the publication of that telegram. If he had wanted to he could have resumed his seat in the Cabinet, which was still in session. He could have urged his colleagues to object to publication. I should have had something to say on the other side, and if the decision had gone against me it is an irony to reflect that there was ample time to send a telegram reversing my orders and stopping the publication of the telegram.

But what did Lord Curzon do? He maintained silence in the Cabinet and contented himself that evening with writing to me one of those plaintive, hectoring, bullying, complaining letters which are so familiar to his colleagues and to his friends, which ended with the request, what?—not to discuss the matter in the Cabinet, but in future not to allow publication of such documents without consultation with him. That was all. I say, therefore, that the Cabinet had ample opportunity to control the matter if they had wished. I did not raise it at the Cabinet because I did not think there was any necessity to consult them, and I do not think so now.

After all, ladies and gentlemen, let us face this fact. Read that telegram from the Government of India. There is nothing in it which has not been expressed over and over again on their behalf by their spokesmen, by me, by his Highness the Aga Khan, and even really, by implication, by the Prime Minister himself when he was defending in the House of Commons the retention of Constantinople by the Turks. He read then to the House the speech he had made in January, 1918, that Thrace, Constantinople, and Asia Minor should be left to the Turks, and he described it as a pledge to the Indian Mahomedans, and therefore he had put forward on behalf of India really everything that the Government of India put forward now.

THE "WIZARD'S" CUPBOARD.

But, however that may be, an accusation of a breach of the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility from the Prime Minister, of all men in the world, is a laughable accusation. It is grotesque. What are the circumstances? The head of our Government, at the present moment, is a Prime Minister of great, if eccentric, genius, whose contributions to the wellbeing of his country, and of the world, have been so well advertised as to require no stress from me, whose achievements are so well known, but who has demanded the price which it is within the power of every genius to demand—and that price has been the total, complete, absolute disappearance of the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility ever since he formed his Government. (Cheers.) The wizard, as he is, from the cupboard in which he has locked this doctrine, brings it out conveniently and makes me the victim of this new creed. I am sure that if the country will welcome this manifestation that the Prime Minister is going to return to the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility, I have not been sacrificed in vain.

Let me give you a few examples. I have sat on the same bench with the Prime Minister and heard him criticize across the floor of the House actions taken by Mr. Asquith's Government, complaining bitterly of things said and things done by Mr. Asquith's Government—a Government of which he was a member, whose actions he was responsible for under the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility. It was only the other day that Lord Birkenhead—to whom I wish to pause to pay a tribute; I cannot over-emphasize my admiration for his brilliant ability or my gratitude for loyal friendship during all the years I have been privilegnd to be his colleague—only the other day Lord Birkenhead in a public attacked, and attacked bitterly, the foreign policy of Lord Grey of Fallodon. The Prime Minister and Mr. Churchill, on the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility, were being attacked by Lord Birkenhead when he attacked Lord Grey.

I come to other matters. Have you ever heard of the Milner Report about the future government of Egypt?—a report on the merits of which I am saying nothing; a report which dealt with the vital question whether Egypt was or was not to remain part of the British Empire, published without the authority of the Cabinet? Was Lord Milner asked to resign? He remained in the Government for months afterwards, and by his remaining there prejudiced and, I think, decided the fact that the Cabinet became responsible, for the principle at any rate, of the report which he had presented. Have you heard of the Amery Memorandum on the Geddes Committee Report? Where was the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility there? The memorandum had never been seen by the Cabinet, and I notice with interest that Colonel Amery—for whom I have the highest regard—is one of the men mentioned in the newspapers as my own successor. The other night my friend and colleague, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill, attended a dinner of the Kenya Club and made a pronouncement which had a most terrible effect in India, on the future of that Colony, and on the Indians in that colony, without any reference to the Cabinet, who had never discussed the matter at all. Where was the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility?

CABINET RESPONSIBILITY A PRETEXT.

I need not go into this matter any further. I would ask those who have been my colleagues in this Government to search their hearts and realize the numerous occasions upon which they have prayed for the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility—the vital nected of peace the vital decisions connected with Ireland. Why, it is a commonplace of the political history of Europe the confusion between No. 10, Downing-street and the Foreign Office about foreign Affairs. Cabinet responsibility! Why, ladies and gentlemen, the thing is a joke, it is a pretext. We have been governed by a great genius—a dictator, who has called together from time to time conferences of Ministers, men who had access to him day and night, leaving out those who, like myself, found it sometimes impossible to get to him for days together. He has come to epoch-making decisions, and over and over again it is notorious that members of the Cabinet had no knowledge of such decisions and if such knowledge came to them it came at a time when they could make no effective use of their knowledge.

I came across the other day a description of a king of this country which I fear is applicable to the Prime Minister, genius though he is. "I fear," said Sir Gilbert Elliot, "there is in this prince the feature of his father, that he loves closets within Cabinets and cupboards within closets; that he will have secret advisers besides his ostensible ones, and still more invisible ones behind his secret advisers—that he will be grateful to none of them and a most uncomfortable master to those Ministers who would really serve him." That is the price which we have paid for the great services of the great genius who presides over the State.

No, Cabinet responsibility is not the cause. What then is the cause? The fact that, with or without consulting my colleagues, I consented to the publication of this telegram? Well, I did. Why should it not be published? The Government of India were parties to the Treaty of Sevres. It was signed on their behalf. Had it produced peace the Government of India would have loyally accepted it, but when it showed—as I knew it always would show—that it could not produce peace, they pleaded for its revision, and as a party to the first Treaty they had every right to express their views—having been given separate representation on the Peace Conference—as to what they thought best in the interests of the country, and, on behalf of those for whom they spoke, ought to be the guiding factors in the new peace. In international affairs, India, as a reward for its services in the war, was given Dominion status. Would the Government of Canada, would the Government of South Africa, would the Government of Australia have sat silent when peace—so-called peace—was destroying the internal peace of the country they were governing? It seems to me that they had every right to express their views.

MIDDLE EAST POLICY.

Let me remind you that the foreign policy pursued by His Majesty's Government in the Middle East has caused the gravest position in India. Over and over and over again the Government of India has made representations on this subject, mainly based on the fact that the Prime Minister's pledge to the people of India had been broken by the Treaty of Sevres. I say I am no believer in the doctrine of secret diplomacy. (Cheers.) I think it is better that the world should know what is going on. (Cheers.) I think that the Moslems in India were entitled to know of the efforts being made on their behalf by their Government. I think the British public were entitled to know what the Government of India thought of this important question. But I did not agree to the publication of the first telegram. I was considering the matter. It was only when I received, on the Saturday, another telegram urging an immediate answer in the interests of India that I said to myself: "Here is the Viceroy coping with a difficult situation. After all, he is no child in public affairs. Lord Reading, a member once of a British Cabinet, his Majesty's Ambassador once in Washington, a man who has had in his own keeping the vital interests not merely of millions of the British taxpayers' money but the vital interests of the good relations between ourselves and the United States of America, a man who has successfully, to the admiration of the whole world, discharged those functions, a man with a full knowledge of what he was doing, asks me, not once but twice, to assent to the publication of his views." I know the difficulties in India, and I say it was my duty to support the Viceroy. (Cheers.)

Now it is said that the publication of this telegram has committed the Home Government in the conference which is about to take place. Why publish it on the eve of conference? Well, even the busiest of my critics will agree that it would be no use publishing it after the conference. (Laughter.) But I wonder why it is that his Majesty's Government have refused to publish the telegram in which I gave sanction to the publication of this document. If they had it would have been demonstrated to the world that I recognized that his Majesty's Government had got to take wider facts into consideration than the interests of India alone; that these views could only be put forward for consideration, although I venture to think, when you reflect that Turkey was beaten in the main by Indian soldiers, that India is entitled to a predominant voice in the consideration of such questions. (Cheers.) It would also have been seen that I told the Government of India that one of their terms—the religious suzerainty of the Caliph over the Holy Places—was not a matter in which, in my opinion, the Allies could interfere, but was a religious matter between the King of the Hejaz and the King of Mesopotamia and the Sultan at Constantinople, and that the Prime Minister had agreed and had assured the Indian Mahomedans that there would be nothing in the Treaty to prevent such an agreement.

LORD CURZON'S FOREIGN POLICY.

It is in the power of the Government to keep secret such an official document, but I cannot understand why it was not published. I am sorry if the needs of India have embarrassed the foreign policy of Lord Curzon. How little he knows the disastrous effects that have been produced in India by his foreign policy—the missed opportunities, the bungled undertakings. I have tried my best. I have hoped and hoped for an amelioration in the position. I have waited patiently, feeling that, in the long run, things would come right, and that the inherent justice of India's cause would be recognized. I have been on the verge of resignation on this qustion again and again and hesitated because I did not wish to say to the Mahomedans of India that solemn pledges made to them were irretrievably lost. I say to them now—after this has been done—do not think for one moment that the anger of the British Government with me means that there will be any disregard of their views. There is still hope, and I beg of them to exercise patience. (Cheers.)

No, the publication was not the real reason for my resignation. What is the reason? Well, I have been pleading, arguing, cajoling, urging against the Prime Minister's policy in the East ever since the Peace Conference. I have never been able to understand from what motive his pro-Greek policy was dictated. Pro-Greek it is called. I do not believe that it is in the interests of the Greeks. I do not know in whose interests it is. I am certain it is calamitous to the British Empire. Well, I suppose one day we shall understand the motive (a Voice,

(Continued on page 8.)

THE LATE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Courtesy: "The Daily Telegraph."

ADDRESSING HIS CONSTITUENTS AT CAMBRIDGE

Where he made a spirited attack on the Prime Minister and Lord Curzon.

AN AP[illegible]

To The [illegible]

Sir,—Spe[illegible] Indian Nat[illegible] Ghose said [illegible] will not co[illegible] without lig[illegible] knowledge [illegible] lead to to s[illegible] stand behi[illegible] *manifest wi[illegible]* in one body [illegible] with Cavour [illegible] than fulfilled [illegible] Indian Nati[illegible] anglicised fo[illegible] the people. [illegible] motionless. [illegible] death—that [illegible] To-day the [illegible] They have h[illegible] movements a[illegible] Swaraj—the [illegible] *Shakti* and [illegible] ancient Indi[illegible] kind. T'is [illegible] movement of [illegible] ever essentia[illegible] To vitalise t[illegible] strange it is [illegible] ignorant unc[illegible] saved the co[illegible] and complete[illegible] aim of the N[illegible] this the Mah[illegible] siderable succ[illegible] decades into [illegible] almost incred[illegible] rities. It w[illegible] more than an[illegible] Rulers to pu[illegible] men. The e[illegible] if it remains[illegible] movement m[illegible] The masses h[illegible] deliverance fo[illegible] them so th[illegible] their very be[illegible] lies before a[illegible] guide the de[illegible] we cast our [illegible] man to fill, [illegible] void created [illegible] absence, we [illegible] record of self[illegible] cause of the [illegible] Madar Mohu[illegible] these years of[illegible] cause with al[illegible] we only find [illegible] heaped upon [illegible] of Faith that [illegible] in the most re[illegible] been destroye[illegible] all honesty th[illegible] change in the [illegible] an attitude o[illegible] tion? To plea[illegible] to beg—is it [illegible] honour and s[illegible] ever succeeded[illegible] Freedom? Ca[illegible] operation and [illegible] ernment has s[illegible] most revered [illegible] general conditi[illegible] Repression has [illegible] more and mo[illegible] arrests and im[illegible] innocent souls[illegible] strike terror an[illegible] movement? Has[illegible] ation been follow[illegible] old reaction? I[illegible] are both cons[illegible] least is known t[illegible] aspirations. Are[illegible] appointment to t[illegible] William Vincent'[illegible] Council indicativ[illegible] actionery side? H[illegible] definitely thrown [illegible] the reactionaries? [illegible] have been exploite[illegible] Bureaucracy! and[illegible] does not see it st[illegible] more try to reaso[illegible] other bureaucrats[illegible] to his advice with[illegible] thy" which they p[illegible] months ago. It [illegible] ceases to sit on th[illegible] in his lot with hi[illegible] are passing throug[illegible] Suffering India cri[illegible] of the Great Ma[illegible] refuse to listen to[illegible] Truth, non-violence[illegible] what weapons thes[illegible] armed people!—P[illegible] speedy close a ri[illegible] struggle if he will [illegible] courage, fearlessne[illegible] in the response of [illegible] people.—Yours etc.

GAZETTE OF[illegible]

(Associated [illegible]

D[illegible]

Legislative Departme[illegible] John Stanyon succeeds S[illegible] Member of the Legislat[illegible] presenting Europeans of[illegible] vinces.

Revenue and Agricult[illegible] Mr. S. C. J. Bennet is [illegible] Bacteriologist, Mukesar.[illegible]

Public Works Depart[illegible] E. Clerici is appointed [illegible] in this Department, vi[illegible] proceeding on leave for [illegible] months. Mr. Hutchi[illegible] General, Punjab, proceed[illegible] leave and is relieved by [illegible] Mr. P. G. Rogers goes [illegible] months and Mr. H. A. [illegible] Deputy Director-General [illegible] Simla.

Home Department:—M[illegible] Joint Secretary in this D[illegible] to Punjab Government. [illegible] Police Officer, reverts to [illegible] Punjab.

Foreign and Political [illegible] pointment of Mr. Haji [illegible] Khan as Consul for Afgh[illegible]

COLLEGE.

A PARIKSHA

the results for the
mination:—
CLASS.

D CLASS.

Bhosekar A. G.; Datar
Desai M. R.; Khapre
G.; Nadkarni R G.;
dhan G. K.; Shastri
Trivedi R. D.; Wagh
la Sulachhana.

D CLASS

ansare D. M.; Sansare
Wadekar G. W.

MENTARY.

lay P. R.; Panwelkar

LICE COURTS.

KING AND THEFT

Police Court before the
dency Magistrate Sub-
[illegible]ed Noormohamed
breaking and theft on the
elve pieces of cloth valued
bale in "E" shed of the

case, briefly stated, are
arrested one Likat Ali
ing in possession of cloth.
wn and in consequence of
sed was traced and arres-
was recvered from him.
ded guilty. His Worship
d and sentenced him to
sonment for six months.

OF A BICYCLE.

Magistrate, Deputy Ins-
ed Noormohamed Hoosein,
ler with theft of a bi-
Rs. 100 belonging to one
e European ward of Mr.
y to Sir David Sassoon.
story was that the cycle
the 4th and the 6th March
of Watson's Annexe.
Worall saw a Hindoo boy
e in Middle Colaba. He
he one belonging to his
d the Police who arrested
ter said that he purchased
2/- from the accused.
aded guilty. His Worship
sentenced him to pay a
n default to suffer rigorous
four months.

REVOLVERS WITHOUT LICENSE.

Magistrate Sub-Inspector
ingool Anif, a pathan fire-
S.S. "Syria" with possessing
ary revolvers and 95 rounds
thout a cause.
s, Head steward of the ship
accused was paid off on
the revolvers and ammuni-
on his person as he was

aded guilty and said that he
revolvers in London. His
d the accused and sentenced
gorous imprisonment for six

SHACHA SANSAR"

Natak Mandali has been
Marathi knowing public of
time past. "Sanyashacha
Family of a Recluse", a
rit by Mr. B. V. Vareker,
unday afternoon before a
The plot is a simple one
of Hinduism rises to the
f sacrifice and the sense of
es his duty, no sooner he
s Shanuracharya, towards
nd the down-trodden. A
y illustrating the subtle
uman mind keeps on the
ngrossed spectator passes on
cated incidents in lives of
s. This beautiful literaty
one perfect justice on the
ve dramatic company. Mr.
acts the part of a hero and
hat of a heroine, would do
mpany. Mr. Pondharker's
enewed and continuous ap-
ppreciative audience, while
acting as a heroic though
oman endowed with all
combined with melodious
whole performance educative
time of enthralling interest.
t as a humurous character
al mention.

STUDENTS' UNION.

Lakhmidas, President of the
Union was "At Home" to
the Union on Sunday after-
lence the 'Garden View' on
the distribution of prizes to
ents successful at the last
inations, the prize distribu-
under the auspices of the
as a large gathering of the
ading members of the Kople
ity. The occasion was also
prominent citizens of Bombay
the community. The Kople
was present.
Lakhmidas, winners. He
the value of Prize Distribu-
be juded by the money value
istributed but by the impetus
ent they gave to the students
r education which alone would
l to be good and noble citizens
y.

SHETH KHETSI KHIASI.

uspices of the Cutchi Jain Asso-
blic meeting held under the
of Sheth Jethabhai Narsi Naik
when resolutions to the effect of
deep sorws for the sad death
etsi Khiasi extanding deep sym-
s the Jain Community who has
a worthy leader and his family
in him a loving and experienced
e passed.

THE CHARKHA.

EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

some time past there
experienced in Bombay city
ng famine of cotton. No
cotton silvers. It has become
to work the Charkha. The under-
personally made several attempts
e cotton silvers, but failed to get
Elphinstone Mill with its former
t used to be sympathetic and gave
rtunity to the Charkha.
re every day heard urging the
Charkha propaganda. They would
ttend to the means of making the
ful.
the presidents of the several Con-
ttees in Bombay immediately to
requirements of the situation.—

V. V. NAIK.

HOW TO POPULARISE KHADDAR.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 25th instant I beg to tender a scheme for "house to house visitation." After disposing off the cities, I will take up the question of villages. Let us take Bombay as a typical city. We take the population of Bombay to be 13 lakhs. We make on an average a family of 5 members. Out of 13 lakhs, we will have about 2½ lakhs of families. How many men will be required to visit these 2½ lakhs of families? Suppose one man visits 5 families every day. In a month's time, he can visit 150 families; within 6 months' time, he can visit 900 families, and thus 277 men will be required to visit 2½ lakhs of families within 6 months' time. These men should sell Khadi, induce people to introduce Charkhas in their homes, take orders for Charkhas, cotton and slivers.

Now, I come to the question of villages. We have 7½ lakhs of villages in India. Suppose one man visits 5 villages in a month's time. He can thus visit 30 villages in 6 months. To visit 7½ lakhs of villages within 6 months, we will require 25,000 men. To raise an army of 25,000 men we will have to turn our eyes to the members of the Congress. We take members of the Congress to be 20 lakhs. Is it not possible to find out 25,000 such willing workers out of 20 lakhs of members? I feel that if all the provincial, district and taluka committees take up the work of recruiting earnestly, there will not be much difficulty in getting required number of recruits. I am sure every town and every big village will offer their local workers willingly.

Sceptics say that India cannot do without mills. I am going to prove that India cannot produce her consumption of cloth within 50 years, in spite of the mills increasing day by day; but she can produce her consumption within one year by means of the Charkha and the handloom. In all the discussions, sceptic forget the factor of number. We have a population of 32 crores of human souls; and we consume foreign cloth of 65 crores. Let us see, we can produce the required consumption by means of the Charkha and handlooms. Out of 32 crores, 25 crores will not or cannot work on the Charkha or the handloom; and 8 crores will work. If one man works on the Charkha or the handloom and produces on an average the work of 2 pies a day. One man can do a work of 5 annas a month. Through 8 crores of men doing work of Rs. 4 a year, we can have labour of 32 crores. 65 crores is the price of the foreign cloth, which we import. 32 crores of Indian labour on Charkha and 33 crores of local cotton for producing Khadi will make a total of 65 crores. One thing should be kept in mind that we will have not to spend as much money after Khaddar, as we have to spend after foreign cloth; for on an average foreign cloth is dearer in price than the Khadi and again Khadi is more durable. The other important factor that we should bear in mind is that a man who does a work of 2 pies a day on the Charkha or the handloom, is quite free to attend his usual profession. A sceptic will say that it is not possible to make 8 crores of men working on the Charkha; I say let us employ 50 lakhs of men, who will do the work of32 pies, i.e., two annas and eight pies every day, and we will have labour for our required consumption of cloth, i.e., Khadi. If the *number* is taken as a great factor the mills can never compete the Charkha and handlooms. An industrialist says that if the progress of mills in India will go on at the present rate, it will take 50 years to have mills for India's total consumption. On the other hand, if selfless leaders are forthcoming and selfless volunteers take up house to house visitation, we can produce our consumption of cloth within one year on the Charkha and the handloom.—Yours, etc.,

MANSUKHLAL R. MEHTA.

107, Dhanji Street,
March 30.

THE PRICE OF KHADDAR

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 25th instant there appears a suggestion over the initials L. R. S. to knock down the price of Khaddar sold by the Bhandar by 50 per cent to allow the poorest of the poor to wear the pure and sacred Khadi used during the last Congress. L. R. S. also suggests that by these means, a great demand for Khadi even from the poor will be created, the spinning wheel will spin, feed, and clothe all.

Th suggestion is admirable so far but L. R. S. appears to have overlooked the fact that for such philanthropic actions, it requires an unlimited quantity of the sinews of war viz. funds. If L. R. S. or any other person of his way of thinking guarantees the loss that the Congress Committee of any other person of his thinking guarantees the loss that the Congress Committee of this Province shall have to undergo to carry out his suggestion, this Bhandar will be too pleased to act upto the suggestion. Easy chair and irresponsible criticism does good to nobody. There is a dearth of genuine national workers and if L. R. S. or others are prepared to join the rank the undersigned will be glad to communicate with them on the subject.—Yours, etc.

M. MORARJI.
Manager.

MATUNGA KHADI EXHIBITION.

The Khadi Exhibition at Matunga will be opened on the 6th inst. at 9 a.m. by Shrijut Vithalbhai Patel. The organizers request the members of the various Congress Committees and other National organisers including the women's associations to take the fullest advantage of this opportunity. The Exhibition Committee hopes to make the exhibition a complete success.

A special meeting of women has been arranged on Saturday the 8th inst. when Mrs. Sarojini Naidoo and others will deliver addresses. The Exhibition hours on this day between 1 and 3 p.m. will be restricted to women visitors only. All those that have applied for stalls should take possession of them by the 4th inst.

THE SATYAVADI SCHOOL.

A UNIQUE INSTITUTION

Mr. Gopalbandhu Das, the well-known Congress worker of Orissa and ex-member of the Behar Legislative Council, has come to Bombay, with a view to enlist the sympathy of the public of this city for the educational activities he and other fellow workers of Orissa are carrying on at the Satyavadi School, a model institution which has been in existence for the last twelve years and which is situated in Satyavadi village, a village near Puri.

The School was started some twelve years ago and was run on essentially national lines by a band of workers eminently qualified by their educational attainments for the work they undertook.

This school is well-known for its Open-air System which has been very highly spoken of by eminent non-official and official authorities like Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Edward A. Gait, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa. It is not merely a seminary for imparting book learning to students. The institution represents the spirit of Indian Nationalism on this side of the country. Besides education it includes within its programme social, political and other activities. The original school has recently been raised to the status of a college with its own scheme of education on national lines in which industrial training and moral discipline have been given an important place. Education is free. Depressed class students are specially encouraged. Ancient scholastic discipline is supplimented by modern active habits.

In the prospectus of the school we read:—

The object of the institution has from the beginning been to make education efficient but inexpensive. In a poor province like Utkal, no endeavour for the spead of education can succeed unless this object is prominently kept in view. Furniture and other expensive requisites in modern educational institutions have often been a subject of complaint and we think rightly. We have tried to do away with them. Nor would they fit in well with our Open-air conditions. Our boys sit on mats on the ground with a low sloping desk before them.

SACRIFICE AND SELF-HELP.

Almost all the members of its staff are life-members of the institution. They are so to say wedded to life-long poverty. They take very small allowances, just sufficient to meet their needs. They have been striving their utmost to live up to the ancient standard of plain-living and high-thinking. This feature has been well appreciated also by all who have seen the working of the institution with their own eyes. Sir Edward Gait adds "I was greatly impressed by the devotion shown to their work by the masters, most of whom are devoting their lives to the school and receive nothing beyond their bare maintenance in return for their services." Sir K. G. Gupta observes "I am sure, no school could be run on more economical lines as the teachers are satisfied with mere pittance."

While believing in the ancient Asrama life the organisers heartily welcome all that is good and useful in the modern system of western education. As a matter of fact efforts have all along been made to supplement the ancient scholastic discipline of Brahmacharya with active and many-sided habits of modern life. It is this fact which appealed to Sir K. G. Gupta when he said, "The school is a happy combination of old and new methods."

Most of the boys and all the teachers live together in the hostel. The institution was meant to be completely a Boarding school or rather a Gurukula Asrama. But being situated in a rural area dotted with several villages all around, admission of day-scholars has become unavoidable. Nevertheless its hostel life is remarkable and has been attractive to students and their guardians, who like to place their wards under strict discipline and bracing influences. Almost all our visitors noticed this speciality of the institution.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

The activities of the students and the teachers are not confined within their school precincts. They take up social service as a duty whenever they find an opportunity to do so. They attend the sick in the neighbouring villages, and during epidemic seasons give their help in shape of medicine and nursing over a wider area, to those who stand in need of it. During festival times their services as volunteers to look to the convenience and comforts of the pilgrims at the two important pilgrim centres, Puri and Sakhigopal are always requisitioned. They gladly remove dead bodies of unknown persons and some times of known people of the depressed class for proper cremations as the last act of neighbourly kindness of man to man. Whenever there is famine or distress in any part of Orissa (where unfortunately such occurrences are so frequent) the Satyabadi School people have never faild in their duty to their suffering brethren. Their strenuous efforts in relief centres have made them familiar with the realities of life.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The importance attached to industrial training in this institution is but an illustration of the principle of combination of old and new already adverted to. Provision is made for carpentry, agriculture, gardening, coir and cane work, spinning and weaving. Since the school has been nationalised spinning has been made compulsory for all students, and weaving for selected big boys while students are free to choose any one or more of the rest.

Since the, start of the Non-Cooperation movement the school was nationalised on the 22nd January 1921.

We have abolished the system of tuition fees. We believe in free-education. The light of knowledge should be given unstintedly to the rich and the poor alike, like the physical light of the sun and the moon in the distribution of which nature makes no distinction between man and man.

We have prepared a scheme of National Education from the Elementary standard to the Degree course. The classes of the school have been remodelled and reorganised in accordance with this scheme. We have decided to open college classes to which students will be admitted after the National Matriculation test under the Utkal Siksya Parisad is over.

Not only national education but other items of Non-Cooperation have commended themselves to the workers of the Satyabadi School as they involve innocent and beneficient activities for the building up and strengthening of our national life and character contemplated in our original scheme. We are doing our little best to promote Swadeshi, to advance the cause of temporance, to organise village Panchayats and to do away with the bane of untouchability. In our school, help and encouragement are given to depressed class students. Primary schools for the depressed classes have also been started in some of the neighbouring villages.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VISIT.

Since the nationalisation of the school there has been a greater pressure upon the spirit of sacrifice of our workers owing to want of funds. Last year some of them had to manage with say Rs. 10,20, or 30 according to the very immediate and unavoidable needs they had to meet. Mahatma Gandhi saw this when he favoured our little groves with a visit in March 1921. Thus he writes about the school in the "Young India of 13th April 1921.

"Orissa has workers too. Pandit Gopabandhu Das, an Ex-M.L.C, an Ex-pleader, many other things besides, is a selfles leader. He and his band, they tell me, live on rice and dhal. They rarely take ghee nowa-days. After Non-Cooperation the workers have reduced themselves to the lowest honorarium even as little as ten rupees per month.

No wonder if I believe that with such earnest men Swaraj is possible of attainment during the year.

Pandit Gopabandhu has an Open-air school at Sakhigopal twelve miles this side of Puri. It is a grove-School. It is worthy of visit. I passed a most delightful day in the midst of the boys and their teachers. It is a serious experiment in Open-air teaching. Some of the boys are powerful athletes."

We expect very little help from the place where we work. The people are mostly poor, being subjected to almost chronic famines. Those that have some means are lacking in sympathy. We believe, there are people who value honest efforts and are blessed with means to express their sympathy and appreciation in an adequate measure. To them we look up for help and we sincerely trust we do not look in vain.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

CHARITY MATCH.

AJMERE (2) BEAT B. E. S. OLD BOYS (1).

Monday's Charity match was almost a failure from the financial stand-point, though the game that ensued might as well have attracted a stronger gate. The attendance was exceedingly poor. The trial of strength between the two teams resulted in the outsiders carrying the Cup after a close and exciting finish. So the first Cup of the Aga Khan Tournament goes to an outside team.

The Old Boys undoubtedly put up a game fight, though in the initial stages of the contest they were a bit off colour. The local team had tried some improvement in their team by including one player of the Medicals and three from the B. I. M. the Ajmere team was the same. It must be said, however, that the B. E. S. Boys were distinctly unlucky to lose, having lost by the narrowest of margins and in the closing stages of the game. The first fifteen minutes were taken up by a ding-dong game when neither team showed itself to any marked advantage till at last the Ajmere forwards began the scoring through the centre forward. Even play ruled for some time and then the Boys put on a spurt and pressed heavily on the enemy citadel but were unlucky every time no less than four open chances being lost to them by no decided weakness of the forwards. The Ajmere goalie, however, was a hard proposition and refused to be beaten time and again. Towards the close of the hour the game became very exciting and just five minutes before the final whistle, Hartley the Old Boys centre-forward, succeded in scooping the ball into the net off a long corner. This necessitated further ten minutes play in which the Ajmere team had decidedly the best of it. They again put themselves ahead five minutes after the start Harbour, the Ajmere left-outer, finding the net in convincing style. The Boys did exert for an equaliser but they failed to penetrate the solid defence put up by the Ajmere won by two goals to one.

The teams were:—

Ajmere:—Goal, Barnett; Full-backs, Nelson and Saunders; Half-backs, Maxwell, Conroy and Phipps; Forwards, Lennon, Meaney Grant, Nelson and Harbour.

B. E. S. Old Boys: O'Halloran; Gabriel, J. Ellis; Bearcroft, Mannings, Brendish; Downs, Whitaker, Hartley, Major, Arklie.

Referees:—Mr. Kapadia and Capt. Tarbotton.

TO-DAY'S MATCH (HARD LINES CUP).

5-30 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Poona Raagers.

RELIGION FIRST

Vaniyambadi, March 28.—In connection with the speeches delivered about the Smyrna and Malabar atrocities, Moulana Moulvi Md. Faalur-Rahaman Sahib of Govindapuram, Vaniambadi, has been called upon by the First Clas Magistrate of Tirupattur to furnish two securities of one thousand rupees each, under sections 108, 112 C. P. C. On the refusal to give the security the Moulana was sentenced to one year's R. I. Though the Moulana did not file any written statement, at the conclusion of his trial he addressed the Collector as follows:—

"I am prepared to undergo all the rigours and suffering of a jail life, but if my religious sentiments are wounded and if I am not given permission to pray and read Quran, then I declare even in your presence that I would put an end to the life of that tyrant."

Then the Collector assured the Moulana that the Jail Superintendent will be given necessary instructions to fulfil the wishes of the [illegible]

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BOMBAY BANK CASE.

BANAJI SETENCED TO 2 YEARS' R. I.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

Emperor.
v/s.
Khusru N. Banaji ..... Accused.

The trial of the accused on the charge of conspiring with Sunderao Ranjit, a ledger-keeper in the employ of the Bank of Bombay to cheat the Bank was continued and concluded to-day.

Mr. Kemp in addressing the Jury on behalf of the Crown said that there was no doubt that the accused had drawn all the cheques *prima facie* therefore he originated the cheating. Under Sec. 106 of the Evidence Act the onus was on the accused to satisfy the jury that he was innocent and knew nothing about the manipulation of his account by Sunderao. The defence could not say that in 1919 all the monies drawn out of the bank must have gone into Sunderao's pockets:. for there was evidence that Sunderao had paid over again to the accused. In 1920 it was possible to trace every cheque and it appeared that the monies went either to Banaji or to accounts over which he had no control. Pitalwala a creditor of Banaji had received Rs. 233,000. Then there was the evidence of the note book found in Banaji's possession, which dawned every possibility of the accused being believed when he said, that he was not looking after his affairs and was ignorant of the state of his accounts There was also the evidence of Mr. Baker to show that he kept referring to his partner who was a bank official meaning Sunderao. It clearly supported the General evidence for the prosecution that there was a close and confidential connection between Banaji and Sunderao. Counsel submitted that defence of the accused was such as no reasonable man could accept.

Mr. Vicaji in addressing the jury for the accused, said that it was admitted that there was no direct evidence to show that there was a conspiracy between Banaji and Sunderao The truth of the matter was that Banaji had no knowledge of the transactions. He had placed complete trust in Sunderao. In 1916 Sunderao had procured Rs 85,000 without any security. Was it unnatural that in 1919 Banaji should believe that with the securities he had handed over to him Sunderao could work wonders? His health was not good and he had entrusted his money affairs entirely to Sunderao. He had signed blank cheques and handed them over to his friend at the bank. The counter-folio were blank as to the amounts. The particulars had all been filled up by Sunderao. It was an indiscreet, an idiotic thing to do but it was not criminal to sign blank cheques and hand them over to the person one trusted. The prosecution had compelled them to wade through a sea of of accounts and figures, but it proved nothing. The only thing clear was that the monies percolated from Banaji's account into Sunderao's. So that with regard to Sunderao's manipulation of the accused's account, the first grievance was Banaji's own and next the Bank's. It was a merciless, a brutal manipulation but the victim of it was the accused himself. The conspiracy which the prosecution wanted to establishacy came to this that Banaji had in the first instance conspired with Sunderao to defraud himself. The prosecution had relied on the note-book found in Banaji's possession. But the duties there only showed that Banaji had no knowledge of his affairs. The prosecution had relied on Banaji's visit to Sunderao at the Bank. But there was nothing secret or simster about these visits Their last prof was Baker. The jury had seen what figure that witness had cut in the box. Counsel did not wish to say more about him than that such a witness should not be relied upon. The police had taken a complete search of the accused's house and also of Sunderao's; but not a scrap of documentary evidence of the conspiracy was found. In the letter Sunderao had written to Mr. Eidland, admitting his guilt he had not inculpated Banaji. On the contrary he had said that nobody knew about these transactions. It was also to be borne in mind that there had been similar defalcations in the accounts of other innocent constituents of the Bank.

His Lordship in the course of his summing up after explaining the charges and the sections of the code, said that the question for the jury was whether the accused had guilty knowledge of the doings of Sunderao and had conspired with him to defraud the bank. If the jury believed that the accused had such knowledge the law need not trouble them much. There was no question that Sunderao had committed frauds on the bank. But the jury was concerned to determine whether the accused had abetted the frauds. True, there was no direct evidence. There was no rule of law which required that in all cases direct evidence was necessary to prove a case. If that were the case 90 cases out of 100 would go unpunished. Circumstantial evidence, if it pointed irresistibly to the inference that the accused was guilty was quite enough In referring to the evidence His Lordship asked the jury to test by reference to the circumstances of the case whether the conduct of the accused was that of an honest and innocent man. There were about 40 or 50 cheques of the accused. In all except the three which were the subject matter of the charge, every detail had been filled in the counterfail. In the three cheques under consideration, neither the name of the payee the amount or the date was mentioned. It was clear that the accused could not have expected Sunderao to advance loans to him for the simple reason that Sunderao had no monies to advance. The accused had kept no accounts, no cash-book, he had made no inquiries how the loans were raised how they were repayable and what rate of interest was to be charged. No interest had been paid. The pass-book had been missing for months and no complaints had been made to the Bank. It was insulting one's intelligence to ask him to believe that Sunderao was expected to raise 10 or 12 lakhs of rupees on the securities. What were these securities? A life policy for Rs. 10,000 the surrender value of which was Rs. 1,300, war bonds of the value of Rs. 9,000. There was no evidence about the deposit of the title deeds of his properties The Devlali property was worth according to the accused Rs. 40,000. The liquidator could only get Rs. 20,000 for it so that barely a sum of Rs. 50,000 could be raised on the securities. There were no documents to show that such advances were made. The facts and the figures spoke for themselves. It was for the jury to judge whether in the light of these facts and figures the conduct of the accused was that of an honest and innocent man. It was eminently a case for the jury. It was an extremely important case for a great Commercial city. His Lordship did not wish to say anything about the management of the Bank of Bombay. The system may have had its defects but no system could be so perfect that it could prevent the frauds of dishonest men.

The jury retired to consider their verdict for about 5 minutes they returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on all the 3 charges.

Mr. Vicaji requested His Lordship in passing the sentence to take into consideration his age, his failing health, the fact that he had discharged his civil liability to the bank by giving up all he had and had became a pauper and that he had undergone the anxiety and suspense of a trial for over a year and a quarter.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to 2 years rigorous imprisonment on each the three charges, the sentence to run concurrently.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 4, 1922.

THE GROUND OF UNITY.

The old policy of "Divide and Rule" is still cherished, it would seem, in certain circles both in England and India; which shows that certain circles have quite failed to understand the true significance of Hindu-Muslim unanimity. We prefer the word "Unanimity" to "Unity," not for a party cry, but as an accurate definition. There was a time when nationalistic aspirations here in India were nourished only by the few and were expressed chiefly in a desire to obtain for Indians posts in the administration, which were occupied by Englishmen. A movement animated by such aims could easily be divided, if anyone had thought it necessary to attempt seriously to divide it. But the policy of "Divide and Rule" was applied in those days to the nation which is a mass was apathetic towards a movement which hardly addressed itself to the nation at all, but spoke to the English in terms but little calculated to rouse the enthusiasm of the multitude, which, in the East can be roused only by religious reasons. There was in those days no religious reason perceived by the nation as a whole for seeking to change the constitution or the status of the Government of India; the people were contented with their divisions and the policy of "Divide and Rule" meant really but the preservation of the *status quo*. But the Punjab atrocities and the Treaty of Sevres gave a moral and religious ground to the national movement; it acquired a fervour which appealed to all the people, and Mahatma Gandhi's saintly personality and teaching attracted multitudes for whom political disquisitions are mere nonsense. And there has come into existence this phenomenon of Hindu-Muslim unanimity—concerning what? Concerning the existence of a Higher Law, which all men know, and all men have the duty to obey; to which nations and Governments as well as individuals must be subject if there is ever to be such a thing as peaceful progress in the world, not to mention justice and humanity; concerning the kingdom of God, of which all men are members, loyal or disloyal according to their works. The Hindus and the Muslims in the non-co-operation movement stand for that Higher Law; they stand for good against evil wherever found, and so long as they keep on that high ground, no schemes of politicians can divide them. But they can be won quite easily, for, acknowleding God's law as supreme, they cannot be the foes of anybody who obeys it. It is easy for the Government to win them over; the only step required is righteous action; and if that step could but be taken, England and the English in India would soon learn that a United India is a stauncher and more valuable friend than a divided India.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

The treatment meted out to Mahatma Gandhi, an account of which appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle," has come to the Indian public at any rate as a veritable bolt from the blue or, as Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has characterised it, as a rude awakening to the realities of British Indian administration. Evidently after what happened in Ahmedabad, during the trial, people were not prepared to expect that the Government of Bombay would be so foolish as to outrage public sentiment in the manner they have done. The Government need not be told that if there is one man to-day in India whom the people hold in the Highest esteem it is Mahatma Gandhi. That he should be subjected to treatment such as that described by Mr. Rajagopalachari is an affront to Indian public opinion and an offence against all notions of justice, decency and human dignity.

In refreshing contrast to the Mahatma's treatment in jail, we may mention the treatment meted out to Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Lucknow District Jail. The Hon. the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad is the Home Member of the U. P. Government, and notwithstanding that reaction and repression are rampant in that province, the treatment accorded to the Panditji in jail is in every way considerate and becoming of his exalted position in the Province. The Lucknow District Jail has entirely been set apart for the use of the non-co-operation prisoners, the ordinary prisoners having all been removed to the Central Jail a little further away, except fifty or sixty of them who have been allowed to remain there to serve the political prisoners. The Panditji is lodged in a spacious cell in the non-habitual ward of the jail. A portion of the cell has been partitioned off and converted into a private bathroom. The cell is furnished in a simple yet attractive manner, and durries made in jail cover the floor. There are chairs, tables, cupboards and shelves and comfortable cots are provided for the use of the Panditji and his nephews—Shamlal Nehru and Mohanlal Nehru. Private bedding—though not luxurious yet comfortable enough—has been allowed, and the Punditji is allowed to be interviewed frequently, and is also permitted to receive, we believe, three letters a month. Books, papers, periodicals and fruit are allowed, and Panditji is kept supplied with everything he wants. He is allowed the company of his two nephews aforementioned, and over and above this, in that part of the jail where he is lodged, there are other cells in which several other fellow-workers of Panditji are lodged. These cells all open into a maidan well laid-out, where they can take walks whenever they feel tired with sitting up or lying down. The barred openings of Panditji's cell are screened off to prevent undue heat or cold from penetrating into the room. The screens can be raised or lowered as desired and hardly any discomfort is felt by the Panditji. He is also allowed three or four convicts to look after him and minister to his needs. Because of his presence and also because of the influence of the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad in the counsels of the U. P. Government, other fellow-prisoners of Panditji numbering about five or six hundred who are lodged in the Lucknow district jail, are being fairly well treated. If the other jails in U. P. like the Benares jail, where many hundreds more of non-co-operators are lodged, give a treatment even a tenth as decent as in the Lucknow jail, one would have absolutely no reason to complain. One other fact we may mention particularly, and that is the behaviour of the jail officials towards Panditji. From what eye-witnesses have been able to describe to us, we think that the behaviour of the jail officials is one of absolute deference, and, whatever the political views of the Panditji, everyone of them seems to realize that he is no felon, and they all regard him with affection and deference worthy of his position and attainments.

And look at the picture presented by the treatment of Mahatma Gandhi! The petty-mindedness, not to use a harsher expression, betrayed is the more amazing, considering that the Indian element is nominally at least preponderant in the counsels of the Government? Are the public to assume that the Indian members of Government cannot see whither all this tends or are they entirely ignorant of or callous towards the infamous treatment meted out to indisputably the foremost Indian leader? Perhaps to look for an answer would be in vain. For the rest, that a saint like the Mahatma should be treated as a common prisoner is an eloquent commentary on the character of the system of administration, which by this fact alone stands condemned in the eyes of all right-thinking men and women. India has never been so humiliated as she has been to-day by the five Indian members of the Government of Bombay who have acquiesced in the treatment to which her noblest son is being subjected in prison.

IN THE CAUSE OF THE COUNTRY.

The programme immediately before the country and on which the nation is called upon to concentrate during the National Week and onwards was admirably summed up by Mr. V. J. Patel in the course of his speech on Sunday and it is a programme in respect of which all Indians, irrespective of race, religion and political creed, can agree, if they are sincere in their professions of love for the country which has given them birth. It is the least service that India requires of her children at the present moment. What son and daughter of India, if they are worth the name, can object to the use of Khaddar, in the face of the appalling poverty of the masses—poverty engendered not merely by wasteful extravagance and vicious indulgence as in most western countries, but mainy through sheer lack of employment? What patriotic son and daughter of India, aware of the bewildering multiplicity of the races and castes which inhabit the land, would not wish to smoothen the edge of the differences among them and bring about concord and brotherliness? Which Hindu, alive to the most deplorable fact that one-sixth of the population of the country are denied even the bare rights of human beings by their own countrymen, will not strive to purify his community from this heinous sin against both man and God? Then, there is the duty resting with each patriotic Indian to swell the ranks of the Congress workers and add to the funds at the disposal of the Congress Committee, so that the national work may be carried on with "clock-work regularity and the speed of the Punjab express." Bombay led in the van of the collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund last year. The first city in India should maintain her reputation intact and lead the country this year too not only in financial matters, but also in the spread of Khaddar and enlistment in the Congress army. Will Bombay rise equal to the expectations entertained about it?

Notes of the Day

Lancashire or India?

Reuter's parsimony in cabling the contents of the official report of the Lancashire deputation offers a significant contrast to the generosity with which he treated the replies of Mr. Montagu to similar deputations which waited on him last year. Reuter's correspondent cannot but be aware that certain sections of the Indian public have been on the tip-toe of expectation to know the nature of the reply which Lord Winterton gave to the deputation, but the correspondent has, for reasons which are not difficult to imagine, chosen to boil down the official reply into half a dozen sentences. We cannot believe that the official report is no longer what Reuter's correspondent has managed to make it. If Reuter's correspondent has failed to do justice to the occasion, why should not the India Office have arranged to transmit to India the text of Lord Winterton's reply? But apart from this point, it must be obvious from the brief summary of Lord Winterton's reply that he has grievously failed to do justice to the interests of India, which he has taken upon himself to serve. His reply cannot but be looked upon as a dangerous attempt to play into the hands of Lancashire to the detriment of the interests of India. He is showing too great a readiness to reopen the question, which Mr. Montagu had been repeatedly assuring would not be re-opened till India herself had her say in the matter. Lord Winterton has advised the deputationists to raise the question of India's right to fiscal autonomy in Parliament, but if his lordship imagines that India is in a mood to tolerate any dictation from "Parliament" at this stage in what concerns herself exclusively, he is sadly mistaken. Fiscal autonomy is India's birth-right and she i
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Progressive Realisation

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A Royal Tragedy.

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befallen Royal houses in
so much regret as the p
ex-Emperor Karl of Au
The fallen monarch's fat
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fate, and death more kind
an end to his sufferings.

The Satyabadi School.

To remedy the defe
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Gopabandhu is now in Bomb
his appeal to the generous he
may will not go in vain.

RCHILL'S SALS.

E TO EUROPEANS DIANS."

BE SENT SOON.

TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.
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ll was now convinced
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fresh proposals.

TIVES' " TRIAL.

VICTED.

TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.
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AT BELFAST.

TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 2.
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night.

IN IRELAND

TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.
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n a fight at Cookstown.
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De Valera's supporters
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revolvers they steamed
where they unloaded the
ammunition into the
ies. The raiders escap-
sloop Destroyer reached
the empty tug.

KARL'S BURIAL.

'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 2.
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AT BUDAPEST.

'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 2.
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press Zita. Solemn *Te*
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il and military authori-
l mourning. The places
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NOT EXCITED.

'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 2.
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peror Karl's death but the
ve given a fresh impetus
movement in Hungary
y support Karl's eldest
ennese papers blame his
Karl for the tragic end
the empire.

CHAURA CASE

CIATED PRESS.)
ORAKHPUR, April, 3.
ase, Shankardyal Contrac-
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of Rangoon struck as a
he new police regulations
troduction of taxi-metres

DEPLORABLE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

HOW TO IMPROVE THEM.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE.

A public meeting was held at Kanji Shet's Wadi last night, when speeches were made on the National Week. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Mrs. Naidu said it was very difficult to hold a large meeting in the Fort Ward and she was not surprised at the small attendance. She hoped they would do their duty to the country without their having to be given big speeches. She was extremely sorry that there were so few sisters and brothers in the audience who had handspun cloths on their bodies. Unless they fulfilled that preliminary condition, Swaraj was not possible for them. They had not fulfilled a single condition which the Mahatma had laid down for them. The first of those was the Swadeshi and they had not done much towards that end. She was grieved to hear that thousands of bales of foreign cloth had been sent to Ahmedabad, the very city of Mahatma Gandhi. The same thing had happened in the Punjab where more than 40 lakhs of charkhas were working. In Rajundu a similar thing had happened and they were all asking where was the Swaraja that Mahatma Gandhi had promised them? How could they have it without doing their duty? Mr. Rajagopalchariar had informed them to what suffering the Mahatma had been put in the Yeravda Jail. All that suffering was due becacuse the people were not doing their duty, were unfeeling and unpatriotic, and were not true to their country. Mahatma Gandhi was of a forgiving nature, but what were they going to do to please him. What work were they going to do towards that end? The speaker then recapitulated what had happened at the first meeting that was held on the Chowpatty to protest against the Rowlatt Act, and the incidents which took place since the Satyagraha movement came into being. They knew what horrible deeds were done by their rulers in the Punjab, in the Jallianwallah Bagh. Mrs. Naidu graphically described those poignant incidents and narrated the story of a women who was shot while saving the men. The bloody marks were still there on the walls, showing them what the women of the Punjab could do. There the bones of their countrymen were to be found, as an eloquent testimoney to the suffering of their countrmen at the hands of their rulers! —What had happened in the Punjab could happen again anywhere in India. It could again happen in Bombay and even during the coming week, what could prevent the incidents being repeated? But what had the Indians done in memory of their brethren who had lost their lives? What had they done to prevent the atrocities that were being perpetrated everywhere in the name of law and order and their youth were taken to jails and whipped and persecuted? What had they done to prevent these things. Were they content that these things should be perpetuated for ever? Were they content to do nothing for the sufferings of their countrymen, and for the prevention of these crimes in the future?

POVERTY OF THE PEOPLE.

What had they done, she asked, to improve the economic conditions of their countrymen, who were dying of hunger and disease? There was only one remedy for these things and that was the universal use of handspun and hand-woven things. Were they going to allow their brothers and sisters to die of hunger for the sake of their own luxuries? Indians had no clothes to wear, and no food to eat, and only by giving up the use of foreign clothes they expected to ameliorate the conditions of the poor in this land.

NATIONAL WEEK WORK.

In the National Week it must be the aim of every patriotic man to become a member of the Congress and to wear Khaddar. They should also see that they contributed their mite towards what was called the Sinews of War. She meant the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Money was of the essence of their campaign for Swaraj. And then they had the question of unity among the different communities, whether they were Hindus, or Moslems, or Parsis or Christians or Jews. They must all fight for Swaraj for their Motherland, without differences of opinion. Whether they were Hindus or Moslems, they were one. If they had any love, any respect, any gratitude for Gandhiji, then let the people do their duty and fulfil the programme which was before them. She hoped they would not fail in their duty to their country and to themselves.

She was deeply disappointed at the response received from the residents of the Fort Ward, but to her misfortune she was a member of the Congress from that very Ward and also President of the Congress Committee. She hoped, however, the people would not fail in their duty on the 6th April when the National Week would begin. They had to fast on that day pray to God that their country might be freed from foreign domination and attain to its full height. They were called outlaws by their friends and they were treated as such by their rulers. She would tell them, however, that their only law was "*Satya, Satya* and *Satya*" and that they belonged to the great army of Satyagraha, which had for its aim and high object the attainment of Swaraj for their country and the emancipation of their countrymen.

GANDHI DAY.

18TH OF EVERY MONTH.

DAY OF SACRIFICE & PRAYER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. V. J. Patel, the General Secretary of the Congress, has issued the following statement to the Privincial Congress Committees:—

The 18th day of every month, so long as Mahatma Gandhi is kept away from us should be observed by all people throughout the country as a day of sacrifice and prayer, the sacrifice to take the form of setting apart by every person that day's income as his contribution towards the All-India Tilak Swaraj Fund.

All Congress Committees are requested to make special endeavours to make that day (which may hereafter be known as the Gandhi Day) of every month as great a success as possible. The first Gandhi Day falls almost immediately after the National Week. It has been suggested that the Congress Committees should be asked to concentrate only on the enrolment of members and the spread of Khadder during the National Week, leaving the work of collections to be begun on the 18th and continued thereafter. If this suggestion be adopted, Provinces can certainly show better results on the first Gandhi Day. I am not, however, in possession of information as to what stage the preparations for the collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund in the National Week have reached in each Province and do not feel justified to issue any general instructions on this question. There is no time now to consult all the Provincial Congress Committees. The question should therefore be treated as open and I have no doubt each Provincial Congress Committee will take such steps as it thinks proper in order to make the first Gandhi Day a great success.

ALL-INDIA HARTAL DAY.

According to the resolution of the Working Committee, the 13th of April is the day fixed for the All-India Hartal. Representations have been received from Madras and the Punjab Provinces that the 13th April being a Hindu Year Day in those Provinces the date for Hartal should be changed to the 14th. Bengal, however, wires that 14th is the New Year Day there. Under the circumstances, it is not possible to change the date and the resolution of the Working Committee recommending the observance of Hartal on the 13th, holds good. It is, of course, open to any Province where the local circumstances make it absolutely impossible to have a successful Hartal on the 13th, to observe it on the 14th.

NATIONAL WEEK.

It made us conscious of our humiliation.
It showed us the righteous path of humility.

OUR IMMEDIATE STEPS ON THIS PATH SHOULD BE:

1. To become Congress Members,
2. To subscribe to Tilak Swarajya Fund,
3. To discard Foreign Cloth,
4. To use Khaddar only,
5. To take to heart the lesson of Non-violence,
6. To increase friendliness among all communities,
7. To remove untouchability.

PARIS PROPOSALS

UNACCEPTABLE TO MUSLIMS.

HOW TO CELEBRATE NATIONAL WEEK?

BOMBAY MUSSALMANS' TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, a public meeting of the Mahomedans was held on Sunday night at 10 o'clock at the Mustunsha Tank, near Belasis Road to consider the present political situation, Mr. Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani presiding. Bi-Amman, the mother of Ali Brothers was also present. It was announced at the end of the meeting that two Khilafat Committees were formed one at Pydhoni and the other at Nagpada to carry on the Khilafat work in the city. The sterring appeal of Bi-Amman in the course of her forcible speech in Urdu made deep impression on all those present.

SETH CHOTANI'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen, owing to my slight indisposition I am unable to deliver a long speech. Regarding the present situation the Working Commitee of the Central Khilafat Committee has already expressed its opinion and in relation thereto resolutions will be placed for your approval. In my opinion the views expressed in these resolutions are quite ample to serve the purpose. I have merely to add that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and his conviction for a period of six years is a momentous event in the history of not only India but the whole world. The towering personality of Mahatma Gandhi has been able to produce such a permanent and abiding impression in the Indian political world and abroad that it will by no means be an exaggeration to claim that he is the foremost personality in the World which India has the good fortune to produce and that personality with a view to liberate his country and to advance the Khilafat cause has submitted himself to bear all the miseries of the prison life. The most valuable and illustrious services of Mahatma Gandhi in the cause of the Khilafat and the country are beyond all appreciation and human praise. I have not sufficient words to express gratitude for those services. Indeed his personality deserves something more than gratitude which is so difficult to describe. The greatest homage and gratitude which we can render him is to carry on the non-violent Non-Cooperation programme to a successful issue during the days of his incarceration. We should resort to boycott all foreign cloth and give a strong impetus to the use of Khadder by delivering Mahatma's injunction about Khadi to all the people throughout the country by visiting them at their own houses and persuading them to use Khaddar. We have also to enlist one crore of Khilafat and Congress members and to collect Tilak Swarajya and Angora funds and establish Panchayats.

Sixth of April is to be devoted for prayers and supplications, while on the 13th April a peaceful voluntary *hartal* is to be observed and on both these days we should pray to God to give us strength to carry on the struggle with a view to achieve our triple goal. Our success lies in carrying on to a successful issue the programme of work which the Congress Khilafat Committee has commanded us to do, and this alone is the suitable form of tribute which we can render to Mahatma Gandhi and to all our brothers who are suffering the miseries of jail life. The country has given a most promising response regarding non-violence which is a sure proof that the people and country are ready to actively carry on the work which it is their bounden duty too perform. This spirit of non-violence gives us hope of prevalence of peaceful atmosphere which is so essential for the success of our cause. The Working Committee has already determined a line of action for us to pursue in case the Khilafat demands are not conceded in full. We regard with appreciation the action of the Government of India in connection with their recent despatch on the Khilafat demands even though the despatch does not mention all our demands which the Mahomedans of India have been all along striving for. The way which Mr. Montagu has been forced to resign and sacrificed to meet the whims and coprices of the Greeks and the enemies of the Khilafat and the Musalmans is to say the least highly regrettable, especially when the Secretary of State was made the victim of the base and vile machinations of enemies of Islam merely because he happened to espouse the Khilafat cause and came to the assistance of Mussalmans in their dire necessity. Mussalmans are not an ungrateful people. We have no hesitation in according praise where praise is due. Mr. Montagu proved himself to be very straight and honest statesman though we regret that he could not fully see eye to eye with us in respect of every one of the Khilafat demands. Nevertheless we have to admit that Mr. Montagu always prefered to advance the Muslim cause as offered to insatiable greed of the Greeks and even for these services, we think we ought to feel grateful to him. The declarations and attitude of Lord Curzon and the Cabinet regarding the Khilafat demands and the way Mr. Montagu has been shabbily treated on account of his having espoused the Khilafat Cause clearly prove that the British Cabinet is still distinctly hostile to the claims of the Mussalmans of India However, we must repose our trust and faith in God and in the strength of our determination to continue the struggle. God-willing this alone will assure us complete success and victory.

The resolutions of Paris Conference which are eventually the outcome of Lord Curzon's fertile brain are highly unsatisfactory and disappointing. Nothing better was expected of Lord Curzon; we had never entertained any hopes of receiving any benefit from the Cabinet of Mr. Lloyd George. However, we had to wait for the final test and to discern how and when those solemn declarations and pledges which Mr. Lloyd George made as Prime Minister of England were translated into action. We have still to wait and see how these pledges are going to be fulfilled, though the proceedings of the Paris Conference and the hostile attitude of the British Cabinet clearly indicate that they do not care a straw to carry out their past solemn pledges and declarations.

The way the pledges regarding Turkish Home-lands contained in Mr. Lloyd George's statement made in January 1918 have been disregarded and flouted is without parallel in the history of the World. The Turks are being sacrificed in the interests of the Greeks and those Turkish territories which are looked upon with veneration and esteem are being callously and generously handed over to the Greeks. All such tactics are entirely opposed to the liberal principles which the British Cabinet has been all along proclaiming from housetops. I think it is fair to ask on what principles those territories where Muslim population preponderates are being transferred to the control of Greek minority and with what face it is now asserted that the Greeks being in occupation are difficult to dislodge? The Mussalmans are prepared to try conclusions with the Greeks provided the British Government preserves strict neutrality of which they have been giving repeated assurances. On what principle may I ask Western Trace and Adrianople are being handed over to Greece notwithstanding the preponderance of Muslim population? Does it mean that the Greeks should not allow the Turks to lead a peaceful life in their own hearths and homes. The assignment of Gallipoli to the Greeks is a direct menace to the safety of the Turkish capital and seat of the Khilafat. The semi-internationalisation of Smyrna where the Muslim population has undergone untold hardships and miseries, is tantamount to ultimately drive away the Turks and thereby threaten the safety of the whole of Turkish Asia Minor. The City of Adrianople which is being assigned to the Greeks is held in great esteem by the Mussalmans. It possess many Muslim shrines which are held in great veneration by Muslims all over the World. This City was once the Capital of Thrace, the possession of which by the Greece will allow them to threaten the safety of Constantinople and the Turkish Empire.

Demilitarisation of Strait Zone threatens Turkish national security leaving her open to attack by any future enemy. The capitulations have been preserved in tact which in the past have gone to strangle Turkey from all legitimate liberty of action, and they again, if retained, are likely to prove highly detrimental to the future safety and independence of Turkey.

The freedom of Jazrut-ul-Arab, viz., Syria, Iraq (Mesopotamia) Palestine and Arabia from non-Muslim domination and control is likewise not provided for, in accordance with the pledges to the Islamic World. This is a religious obligation on which there can be compromise.

I have already shown to you how these terms are hopeless and quite unacceptable. Circumstances are such that no Mahomedan can accept them. We have only to depend up on God and continue our eofforts and help the Turks with money.

MAHATMA'S SERVICES.

Bi-Amman, then, moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting considers the glorious and unparalleled services of Mr. Gandhi in the cause of the country and Khilafat as beyond all appreciation and human praise, and while offering congratulations gives an assurance that the non-violent Non-Co-operation programme is the effective means of achieving the country's demands, and, therefore, resolves to carry on the constructive work according to Bardoli and Delhi decisions with the object of making it a complete success."

BI-AMMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the above resolution Bi-Amman said that though their leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali were undergoing imprisonment at present they should not get dejected. Their spirit was there at the moment. At this most critical hour they should give up sloth and idleness and follow in the footsteps of their leaders. It was their bounden duty, at present, to carry on the national work by remaining united and with re-doubled energy. Now was not the time to hold meetings, but to put into force the constructive programme of the national work. It was their duty to boycott all foreign clothes and wear nothing but *khaddar*. They should not now waste their time in watching the Swadeshi movement, but should work the *charkha* in accordance with the wishes of the Mahatma. She was sorry to find some Moslems clad in foreign cloths present in the meeting.

Continuing, she said that they, as men, should boldly face the present political situation and should not lag behind. It was the duty of every Mussalman to contri-

(Continued on next page.)

"NO ASIA FREE WITHOUT INDIA FREE."

M. PAUL RICHARDS ON THE DAWN IN THE EAST.

"Janmabhumi" published the following article from the pen of M. Paul Richards written five years ago:—

The day will come when all the peoples shall be free. But in the meantime it happens that some which were free are now enslaved while others which are enslaved are becoming free. India is amongst these.

For this war while judging the peoples, settling accounts, and preparing new destinies, offers to the captives if they are worthy of it an occasion for breaking their chains their inner chains more shameful, or their outer ones more cruel. The first to break them will be those upon whom they weighed most heavily.

India, the third of Asia, a sixth of humanity, subjected by a nation how much less not only in numbers but also in greatness, in antiquity, nobility and wisdom!—India the patient, India the defenceless, who by her very gentleness, has for a hundred years heaped burning coals of celestial fire upon the heads of her oppressors:—for she practices that terrible law of the gospel, the law of non-resistence to evil, which leaves to the implaceable hands of the Lord of Justice the vengeance on her offenders. During a hundred years once only has her patience known an instant of revolt. And that revolt was drowned in torrents of blood. And lo, those torrents of blood are now turning back on those who shed them. The Lord of Justice comes slowly but he always comes; his steps are without haste and without weariness. And none ever invoke him in vain; but those who invoke him unworthily to serve their own hypocritical interests tremble with fear when he appears. How they quake with anger also when in the midst of a people the resurges forth undisguised the Liberty of which they called themselves the heralds?

And yet is it not natural that it should be in their camp, under the banners of the rights of which they claim to be the defenders, that the great acts of deliverance should, that the great acts of deliverance their war become at last what they proclaim to be, a war of liberation, an abolitionist war putting an end this time to the trade not of the blacks of America but of peoples of all colours? After the slavery of men it is the slavery of peoples that must be abolished. For peoples are also men. After the trade *in* the colonies it is the trade *of* the colonies: the very word colonies being nothing but a pseudonym for the enslavage of peoples.

Colonisation is indeed the mortal sin of Europe. From that sin has come that Gehenna and only with the end of that sin will come the end of that Gehenna. Some have said the trials of this war have converted certain nations. We shall know it when they have made the great sacrifice, the sacrifice of their colonies. We shall know what their insular liberalism is worth when India is liberated.

Indeed in this matter the conscience of Europe is at last being aroused. It is already aroused in Russia. In the country where State Imperialism was the worst, they now understand what is more odious and more illegitimate still, Colonial Imperialism. From Russia arisen comes the word of resurrection calling the peoples—those of the West and also of the East—to emerge from the stony sepulchre of their servitude. And this word is but the echo of the voice which arises every where filling the heavens of the nations with its rolling thunder. It rises against those who speak but do not act; who say equity and commit inquiry; who say liberation and keep in subjection entire races—democracy and submit multitudes to the autocracy of force—rights of Naitonality and deny to the three hundred million people who inhabit India the right to be a nation, condemning as a crime the name itself of nationalism, of swadeshism the very love for the Hindu motherland. As if the nationalism of a people oppressed were not more to be respected than that of a people who oppress; and the patriotism of the native of Judea more noble than that of a citizen of Rome.

To-day it is to all the Romes of the world that an avenging voice like that of Judea cries again: "Hypocritical nations cease to whiten the outsides of your sepulchres filled with rottenness. Now whether willingly or no it is the inside that must be cleansed." A new day shines upon [illegible] falsehoods which were bidden [illegible] and reveals the secret causes of all the evils which corrode the peoples.

The root of all these evils has been for Europe that she has thought herself providentially destined to the despotic domination of the rest of the world. Nothing can cure her unless she removes her selfish and wicked dream. Otherwise the world must deliver her by delivering itself first.

The War which is draining and ruining her to-day—of which none confess the true aims—is a war of supremacy for the possession of the routes to Asia for the possession of Asia. Nothing can disarm their rival ambitions so long as the prey they covet remains for them a posible prey. Peace will come from Asia when Asia will be free.

It is not then solely for the uplift of Asia and in the interest of the world to come—for indeed the future of the world is with Asia—but in the interes of Europe herself for her uplift also that one must wish the end of her domination. The hour has come for her to collect herself to withdraw her forces, to loosen her deadly grip, for her own sake as well as for others. The yoke of brass which she had forged for her peoples is now bruising her own neck. The sword with which he struck has turned back dripping with bloods against herself. The hour has come for her to die to the old life that she may be born a new. Her deaths are the pledge and earnest of that life to come. But this rebirth of Europe has for its condition the restoration, the restitution of Asia.

Of Asia and first of India. For without India there is no Asia. No Asia free without India free. For India is not simply a part of Asia, she is its living heart, the soul itself.

Free she must be and not in the way those who govern her mean—when Government speaks of liberty there is a rattle of chains—but as she would be only when they cease to govern her; that is as free as she is now enslaved.

Of this kind of liberty it is forbidden to speak in India—the word itself is seditious. The national hope has the right to express itself only when masquerading under the English euphemism "Home Rule," invented to solve another problem of England's oppression that of Ireland.

Home Rule is a practical formula which has the effect of forthwith changing into interior conflict the hostility against England. If this device had been discovered a century earlier America would still be a colony. It is the formula to which in extreme peril England would resort in the case of India. She would prefer rather than lose her altogether, to make of her a new dominion. The liberty that she would grant under that title would be that enjoyed by people under guardianship—that which children have, not to go outside the garden. Interior liberty but prohibition to have any independent relationship with the exterior, at least so far as it concerns the most vital matters—the right of War and peace, being reserved to the English Imperators—just as formerly the right of life and death was reserved to the head of the Roman family.

It is this regime of colonial protectorate devised for white people—for the dominions are after all but colonies of white—which would be conceded to India by the liberalism and generosity of her masters.

If whites are willing to accept such kind of liberty it is their own affair. Many accept it only for want of a better, because they cannot do otherwise. The Boer Republicans of South Africa and the French of Canada have made the most praiseworthy efforts to hand it back to those who presented it to them. But one thing is certain that India will never accept for herself such a makeshift. Never will she hold out her hands to receive in place of her shackles such a token of alliance.

India is a noble nation. Her future place is not in an English Empire—will indeed a place remain in the future for such Empire?—her place is in a free Federation of Asia. For it is to create this that now works the Lord of the nations, the master of their destinies.

When will these events come? Undoubtedly as came those which preceded them, before we have ceased to regard them as impossible.

For to-day all is possible. Facts outrun thought. In a year is accomplished the progress of a century. It is no longer the past but the future which creates the present. And after the long reign of commonplace forecast it is henceforth the unexpected which realises itself. The unexpected which is awaited by those who like the author of this little book do not allow national self-respect to blind their vision or racial egoism to lead their hearts astray.

The following pages are intended to explain events which are near at hand so that they may be understood when they occur. They are written in communion with the thought of those who watching in the night herald the dawn, the glorious dawn for Asia; and with the effort of him who in India unknown but of full stature manifests in himself that dawn.

PAUL RICHARD.

Akakura Villa,
Akakura, Japan,
25th July, 1917.

THE GREAT GANDHIJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The report of Mr. Rajagopalachariar's interview with the great Gandhiji in Yerovada jail has pained the hearts of the people beyond description. That one of the greatest men living to-day is treated as a common prisoner is a mortification to many people; and it must be plainly stated that the bureaucracy is taxing the people's patience too much. The treatment meted out to Gandhiji in jail is the strongest condemnation of the present system of Government. And all Nationalists, all non-cooperators should answer this act of Government by increase use of Khaddar and Charka. All Prophets—all great Reformers—al true Teachers of humanity have suffered in their own climes, in their own times, for the salvation, elevation and amelioration of their fellow-men. To-day Gandhiji is undergoing the same experience in India for India's Freedom. Let us stand by him, let us strengthen him by our absolute non-violence, by the increased use of Charkha and Khaddar and by observing friendship and good will to all. Any despondency or desperation will be futile and fatal. We shall win the day, we shall gain Swaraj by non-violent non-cooperation.—Yours, 'etc.

LAKHMIDAS RAWJI TAIRSEE,
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"IN JAIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It does not occur to me to complain against the Government for the treatment given to Mahatma Gandhi. We are, however, entitled to ask what the five Indian gentlemen, who are in the Government of Bombay and dividing among themselves three hundred and twenty thousand of the taxpayers' money annually, think of the treatment meted out to Mahatma Gandhi. He is treated as an ordinary criminal, forsooth he would have been given hard work, had the Judge not been considerate to him. European offenders, getting much lighter punishment than deserved are treated far better than the most revered and saintly Indian leader! Even omitting any comparison, I make bold to say, that the treatment of Mahatma Gandhi is so unworthy that the five Indian gentlemen of Bombay Government must hold their heads in shame!—Yours etc.

P. R. LELE.

A correspondent wires from Palitana:—On the 2nd instant the 23rd birthday of His Highness the Thakoresaheb of Palitana State was celebrated with great pomp and magnificence. On the occasion a State Durbar was held where many distinguished guests besides the leading people of the state were present.

PARIS PROPOSALS.

(Continued from previous page.)

bute one-tenth of [illegible] ary to the Angora Fund. They shou[illegible] that for the sake of Khilafat it was their religious duty to carry on the Khilafat mission in the name of *Allah*. In carrying out the constructive programme they should not fear of being arrested by Government. Let Government arrest them of its own accord they should not court arrests. All that she wished to appeal to them was that they should, without any hesitation, further the national work. She questioned them, whether they were willing to devote their attention to the national work. (Cries of *"Beshak, Beshak."*)

Concluding, she said that her advice to her sons (Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali) was that they, notwithstanding their incarceration, should remember *Allah*, their Creator who had made them able to serve their country and should undergo the jail hardships with courage. She asked every one of them to be as patriotic as their leaders in jail. The first resolution appealed to them to sacrifice themselves for the sake of Islam and be prepared to go to jail as their leaders had done and use *khaddar* and to discard all foreign clothes. She exhorted them that during the National Week they should, as Moslems, carry out the constructive work. In the end, she prayed to God to give them sufficient energy, wisdom and strength to discharge their duties by their country. (Cries of *Allah-o-Akbar.*)

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri in seconding the resolution endorsed every word of Bi-Amman.

BREACH OF PLEDGES.

Mr. Kammar Vakil, next, moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting considers the circumstances which have compelled Mr. Montagu to resign owing to his having openly helped the Khilafat cause as a clear proof of the hostile attitude of the British Cabinet towards the Khilafat and emphatically declares that not only the British Cabinet has utterly disregarded the solemn deliberate pledges made to the Indian Mussalmans during the war regarding the Khilafat and the Holy Places of Islam, but also the attitude of the Prime Minister and the statement of Lord Curzon have proved that the British Cabinet is not prepared to pay any heed with the least sense of justice and fairplay even to those imperfect demands of the Indian Mussalmans regarding the Khilafat and the Holy Places which have been placed by the Government of India and Mr. Montagu and, therefore, the British Cabinet is solely responsible for any disastrous consequences that are likely to arise owing to the ever-increasing constructive work."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Vakil said that they knew very well why Mr. Montagu was compelled to resign by the British Cabinet. His resignation was due to his zeal to help the Khilafat cause which was evidently not liked by Lord Curzon who had insulted the Government of India the other day. He did not wish to say more on the question as the resolution he moved was quite explicit. But before he resumed his seat, he thought, it was their duty to thank Mr. Montagu for the services he had rendered in the cause of Khilafat.

After the resolution had been seconded, it was put to vote and carried unanimously.

PARIS PROPOSALS.

Mr. Zahoor Ahmed, next, moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting regards the proposals of the Paris Conference with displeasure and vehemence and heartily approves the statement recently issued by the Central Khilafat Committee and declares that the handing over of Gallipoli, Western and a portion of Eastern Thrace including Adrianople to Greece, the semi-internationalisation of Smyrna and the dismantling of the Straits and absolute disregard of Muslim demands regarding Jazira-ul-Arab and the Holy Places are tantamount to perpetrating a grave injustice against Islam, Khilafat and the Turks and are quite contrary to those pledges and promises which were given to the Moslems during the last great War."

In moving the above resolution, Mr. Zahoor Ahmed said the Paris Conference had practically disregarded their main demands and had done great injustice to the Mussalman community. The Conference had decided to give away even Adrianople to Greece. He need not remind them of the fact that there were innumerable mosques in Adrianople, and it was on account of the sanctity of it that they fought for it. But, alas, their efforts were not crowned with success. Greece, he thought, had no right whatever to be in possession of a religious place like Adrianople. The promises and pledges given to Moslems by the Premier during the last war had been violated and utterly disregarded to-day by Mr. Lloyd George. The terms proposed by the Paris Conference were disappointing and unsatisfac[illegible]tory. [illegible]hamed Noor Mahomed said that Mr. [illegible] great war Mr. Lloyd George during the las[illegible] Islamic places would not assured them tha[illegible] British, and now, be touched at all by ta[illegible] saw the Premier acting quite the contrary. [illegible] was to their great surprise, they [illegible] He wished to remind Mr. Lloyd George that [illegible] was also during the Boer War that the Mussalmans remained g[illegible]rateful to their Government. For whatever services they rendered to the British Go[illegible]vernament they were rewarded with the Row[illegible]latt Act. In conclusion, the speaker appe[illegible]led to the audience to boycott all foreign [illegible] cloth and wear *khaddar*.

The resolution on being put [illegible]o vote was declared carried.

NATIONAL WEEK.

Mr. Moazam Alli, then, moved the fou[illegible]h resolution:—

"This meeting confidently hopes that the people all over the country and specially the citizens of Bombay without distinction of caste and creed will try their utmost in making the National Week—6th to 13th April—a complete success in consideration of the fact that these days are the days of mourning for India and acting on the programme of work framed by the Congress and Khilafat will make vigorous efforts in collecting Tilak Swaraj Fund and enlisting Congress members and the promotion of *khaddar* accompanied with the boycott of foreign goods and will observe a peaceful voluntary *hartal* on the 13th day of April."

In moving the fourth resolution Mr. Moazam Alli said that they had not yet forgotten the well-known incident of the Jallianwalla Baugh. In that Baugh the blood of their dear countrymen was shed. Now what was already done could never be undone. But the main question at issue was in what manner were they going to commemorate that remarkable and memorable incident. He hoped that they would, in the first place, give up or destroy all foreign clothes they had at present. He regretted to find his Muslim brethren present there being clad in foreign clothes. It was Mahatma Gandhi who inaugurated the Swadeshi campaign. The Mahatma in launching that fundamental campaign wished to test them as to how many of them were willing to sacrifice for the sake of their country. It was now for them, in this national week, to put into force the Swadeshi campaign. He hoped to see every Mussalman being clad in *khaddar* by the 13th of April.

Continuing, the speaker said that that was not their only work they had got to perform during the National Week. It was their bounden duty to contribute their mite to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. He hoped that every Mussalman would consider it his religious duty to enlarge the Fund. And lastly, he wanted them to be the members of the Indian National Congress. These were the desires of Mahatma Gandhi, Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali. He hoped the Mussalman community of this city would engage their attention in carrying out of the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress (Cries of *Alla-ho Akbar*).

After the resolution had been duly seconded, it was put to the vote and carried amidst cries of *Alla-ho Akbar*.

DR. MAHMUD'S ARREST.

The fifth resolution was moved by Mr. Chotani from the chair:—

"This meeting regards the arrest of Dr. Sayed Mahmud, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee and the arrests and incarceration of Srijut Shankerlal Banker and other distinguished workers as examples of illustrious and remarkable sacrifices and heartily congratulates them there on."

This resolution was unanimously passed.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. Chotani the meeting came to a close at 12-30 a.m.

PROTEST AGAINST TURCO-GREEK SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

Four hundred representatives of European, African, American and Hellenic communities met in London and passed a resolution protesting against the Allies' proposals for the Turkish-Greek settlement.

TURKISH REPLY TO PEACE PROPOSALS.

AWAITING IZZET PASHA'S ARRIVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

Constantinople—The Military, Financial and Judicial committees are examining the peace proposals, a reply to which is being postponed pending Izzet Pasha's arrival from Angora. Youssouf Kemal Pasha has returned and the Assembly has been convoked. A Pacific tendency is being manifested.

GREECE'S POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES.

VENEZELISTS AND GREEK TERMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

Athens.—A stormy debate in the Chamber on the proposed Turdo-Greek peace terms resulted in a vote of confidence in the Government being passed by 162 votes to 52 after the Venezelists had withdrawn from the Chamber as a protest against Premier Gounaris ascribing Greece's political difficulties to the Venezilist reactionary intrigues.

FRANCO BRITISH PACT.

PROCEEDING UNDER FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

Paris.—In the Chamber M. Poincare stated that conversations in regard to the proposed Franco-British pact were still proceeding under most favourable conditions. The last British proposal lacked two essentials namely, reciprocity and longer duration than ten years.

"A LAKH OF MEMBERS."

Madras has not waited for a formal National Week to begin Swadeshi. The following is the weekly report of the sale of Khaddar and destruction of foreign cloth in Madras.

The captains of the Madras National Volunteers operating in Triplicane, Padupet and Sowcarpet report that with the destruction of foreign clothes sale of khaddar also is going on from day to day. The captains of the various wards of the city are carrying on the sale of khadder [illegible]st vigorously by house to house visits. [illegible]s are now made to enlist congress mem[illegible]. Effor[illegible]ough the Volunteers and it is hoped bers th[illegible] a lakh of men and women will that over [illegible]ves as members of the Con[illegible]enrol thems[illegible] Volunteers go round for [illegible]gress when the[illegible] enlisting.

DISTRESS I[illegible]

"GETTING M[illegible]

RELIEF COMMI[illegible]

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At a meeting of t[illegible] of the Central Relief [illegible] held on the 1st in[illegible] Bahadur Vurgeese in[illegible] of Messrs. Jacobi [illegible] Y. M. C. A., tourin[illegible] behalf of the Centra[illegible] condition in the inter[illegible] and the steps taken t[illegible] was considered. It is [illegible] that the distress was [illegible] day by day and that [illegible] were roaming about [illegible] large number of peopl[illegible] homeless. The appr[illegible] much dreaded. The [illegible] mittee has organise[illegible] mittees, both Hindus [illegible] ing on them and thes[illegible] rice and clothing to t[illegible] forty amsoms In som[illegible] for the present been c[illegible] only for rebuilding t[illegible] burnt homesteds and [illegible] been afforded in four [illegible] alone.

This gives an idea [illegible] lief needed in this di[illegible] and regular distributi[illegible] been suggested that r[illegible] Central Committee sho[illegible] Mambad, Malappuram[illegible] manna, who will atte[illegible] bution of relief, see [illegible] grain supply and of c[illegible] keep in touch with loca[illegible] central office. The Com[illegible] of the difficulty of ge[illegible] and the existence of [illegible] resolved to send a dep[illegible] the Collector to sugges[illegible] to ensuring the supply [illegible] able rates.

The resignation of M[illegible] Secretary, was accept[illegible] Gopalan, one of the C[illegible] elected in his place.

NEED FOR MED[illegible]

There appears to b[illegible] medical relief also.

As days pass, by t[illegible] employment among Hi[illegible] is becoming serious. [illegible] missioner has been addr[illegible] ject. Before the mons[illegible] homeless family should [illegible] sums of money are in[illegible] for the purpose.

The Central Relief C[illegible] the public to help thei[illegible] the distress by subscribi[illegible] fund. The local Mopla[illegible] bestirred themselves an[illegible] best efforts to raise [illegible] Rs. 10,000 have already [illegible] Khan Bahadur Moiduk[illegible] tributed Rs. 5,000, Mess[illegible] Haji Ali, Baramsi Mu[illegible] Yusuf Sakur Abdullah h[illegible] Rs. 1,000 and Mrs. Pak[illegible] each Rs. 500, Badha[illegible] Messrs. Kanarakutti an[illegible] Rs. 100 each. There a[illegible] also.

CONDITIONS OF HIN[illegible]

(From Our Cor[illegible] C[illegible]

The sub-committee ap[illegible] Malabar Reconstruction [illegible] Ernad and Walluvanad [illegible] enquire into the conditi[illegible] disturbed areas have [illegible] urge upon the immedi[illegible] government the follow[illegible] (a) Gratuitous relief [illegible] Hindus in the interior. [illegible] and children of the Mopla[illegible] are helped generously by [illegible] mittees the Hindu [illegible] only sin is their loyalty [illegible] support themselves by bo[illegible] the families of those [illegible] murdered by the [illegible] support. Surely the fe[illegible] dered men at least are [illegible] public sympathy as the [illegible] The mere fact they ha[illegible] be Hindus should not [illegible] allowing them to star[illegible] to be given to the Hir[illegible] tember next. Arran[illegible] made by the Relief Co[illegible] of Rs. 5 per family for [illegible] in all. The Hindu fa[illegible] indivisible *farwad* sy[illegible] much larger in numb[illegible] families and these Hin[illegible] to be given relief at [illegible] is to say Rs. 10 per [illegible] Rs. 60 in all.

(b) Provision of see[illegible] turists.

The Government does[illegible] realised the seriousness [illegible] regard to this that the [illegible] next season will be impo[illegible] supplied.

(c) Full compensation [illegible] to sufferers.

For this a commission [illegible] non-officials should be app[illegible] into the losses. Money [illegible] found by applying the Mop[illegible] In this connection it may b[illegible] the District Magistrate is [illegible] mations last year one in [illegible] other in September promisi[illegible] The Home Member of th[illegible] India also said in the Legisl[illegible] the early days of rebellion t[illegible] would be given. It is hop[illegible] verument will remember t[illegible] given.

EFFECT OF HE[illegible]

It is not without rea[illegible] is taking extra intere[illegible] The boycott is alread[illegible] The following firms [illegible] gone into liquidation [illegible] Graham and Co., Ltd[illegible] Ross Howeth and Co[illegible] Messrs. Thomas Dini [illegible] £186,666. These were[illegible] turing firms.

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India, and at the hands of the British people India will win to its appointed destiny, to the only destiny I think it is possible to contemplate if India is to succeed at all—freedom within the British Empire. There is no obstacle, in my opinion, if the appeal is made to the British people—there is no obstacle to the achievement of the goal which has been promised them except disloyalty and non-co-operation. I beg of the Indians to remember that race hatred will only delay the day, and their only chance—and a good chance—is in the confidence that will be begotton between the great people of this country and the great people of India by common action and common co-operation.

To the British people I would say. "Do not, above all things, allow you Government in your name to vacillate in their Indian policy." I do not believe it is in danger. Even the Die-hards admit that promises must be kept. They will be satisfied with my disappearance. It was their day on Thursday, and everything was done to make it a success. Mr. Chamberlain in announcing the decision, did it in such a way as to avoid any expression of regret in order that the House might enjoy the uninterrupted vociferations of the Diehard Party without any counter-cheers or dangers of that kind to spoil the day. But the policy I believe to be safe Rouse yourselves before it is too late to avoid what I believe will mean the destruction of the British Empire.

You can adopt an education policy and advertise it to the world and then cry "Hold." You can urge a Minister to build houses and then throw him over because he has built them. But you cannot build up an Indian policy one day and vacillate with it the next. The British people have a right to demand, and will demand, loyalty and the preservation of order. If they get these I implore them not to be dismayed by temporary difficulties, but to pursue the path to which we have been pledged and to let no Government betray us into breaking these pledges. The only way to concentrate the attention of the people in India on Indian affairs is to give them the right and chance to earn the control of affairs in their own hands.

Above all, remember the great work which has been done by our countrymen in India. Remember that, perhaps, one of the greatest achievements is the dissemination through that country of British ideals and the worship of British institutions. Our text books are in the schools, our books are read in the universities; the teachers are English. It has been slow progress for lack of funds, but it has been Western education which for the last 150 years we have been spreading in India. Do not turn round to the Indians now and say: "We have lost faith in our democratic institutions. All our teaching was a mistake and we are now going to deprive you of what we have taught you to work for and what will be the fulfilment and logical goal of all British endeavour in India.

That is all I have to say. I do not believe that my disappearance means any alteration in Indian policy. I do believe that it has nothing to do with the doctrine of collective responsibility. I do believe that it was in the main dictated by the process of logical exhaustion of alternative explanation, an effort to preserve this Government from the fate which must attend it if one of its wings crumble. Whether those methods will be successful it is not for me to say. Whether this Government will adjust its own initial differences is not for me to say; whether it will be easy to create a national party without leaving out a single Die-hard and with as few Liberal Ministers in it as possible, it is not for me to say, but that does not mean for one moment that an honest cooperation between Liberals and Conservatives is not one of the things we ought all to strive for in the difficult times in which we live.

I have spoken to you with all the sincerity that I can command. I have told you all that is in my mind. I am a free man. Having made this explanation to you, I propose to do what no man in office can ever do—get a holiday, and I propose after that to take my seat in the House as a Liberal, believing in cooperation, believing in honest cooperation with that part of the Conservative Party which has demonstrated its willingness to cooperate. I shall support this Government or any other Government when I think it right But I want you to take counsel with yourselves; I want you to consider this matter among yourselves. I appeal to you last as a supporter and a member of this Government. My views have not changed. I have pursued a consistent policy. I have pursued that consistent policy patiently, and with only, in latter days, a partial support from those who were equally responsible with me for that policy.

My share in public affairs has only been possible by the support which I have had for so many years from my constituents in Cambridgeshire from all parties. My seat in the House of Commons is at the disposal of Cambridgeshire, and I must ask for an expression, as I can hope and pray, of your confidence and for your opinion in order that I may be entitled to contribute in the future, as I have striven to contribute in the past, my small share to the well-being of our country and of our Empire. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)—"The Times."

CABINET RESPONSIBILITY.

MR. MONTAGU AND THE PREMIER

The following correspondence between the Prime Minister and Mr. Montagu was issued late on the night of 9th March, 1922, from 10, Downing-street.

Mr. Montagu's letter was as follows:—
India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1, Mar. 9.

Dear Prime Minister—After our conversation this morning I feel it to be my duty to ask you to convey, with my humble duty to His Majesty, my resignation of the high office which I hold, and to ask him to be graciously pleased to accept the same.

When I received last week the Government of India's telegram containing the views of the Government of India on the Turkish peace, with the request for permission to publish them, I circulated it to the Cabinet. It was only after I received an urgent telegram on Saturday, repeating the request for permission to publish, and asking for an immediate reply, that I felt it my duty to accept the responsibility of sanctioning publication.

It is irrelevant to explain that I did not at that time expect an early meeting of the Cabinet, and that, indeed, what I read of the general political situation led me to think that no immediate Cabinet was likely to be held. It is irrelevant for these reasons: that I did not see in the communication from the Government of India much—if anything—which had not been said by them and on their behalf again and again ever since the Peace Conference. India had been given separate representation at the Peace Conference and, having been a party to the original Treaty of Sevres, I did not conceive it possible that there should be any question that they would not be allowed to state their views upon a question which so vitally affected the peace of India, nor did I think that it was possible or right to prevent them informing the people whom they governed of the views that they felt it their duty to put forward on their behalf. The Government of India would be the first to acknowledge that it is the duty of His Majesty's Government to take many wider aspects into consideration, and that peace cannot be achieved if the Indian point of view only is considered. Their object was, however, to ensure that the Indian point of view, among others, was given the fullest possible consideration, and that Indians who were so gravely concerned about the future in the East should know that their view was being put forward by those who had been granted the right to speak on their behalf.

I have been fully seized of the grave difficulties which have resulted from the Treaty of Sevres in India, and I felt it to be my duty to do everything in my power to support the Government of India and the provincial Governments. When, therefore, I was assured that the Government of India regarded the matter as one of great urgency, and when I considered their request in this as in all its aspects, with the recollection of the many decisions on every class of subject which the Government has found it inevitable to take without discussion in the Cabinet, I felt, and feel, that I was justified in the action that I took. I believe that there is much to be gained and little to lose by publicity in these matters, and that that was the reason why the representatives of India had been given up till now the fullest freedom in expressing their opinions.

I need hardly say how deeply I regret leaving the Government and separation from the many colleagues to whose generous co-operation I owe so much. I have not the least doubt that, despite the difficuties and the dangers, the policy which, under your leadership I was authorised to carry out in India will win through to success.—Yours sincerely,

EDWIN MONTAGU.

P.S.—I trust you will send this letter to the Press, with a copy of my telegram of Monday, which I sent in amplification of the short sanctioning telegram of Saturday. I annex a copy.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

The Prime Minister's reply was in the following terms:—

10, Dowling-street, Whitehall, S.W. 1,
March 9, 1922.

My dear Montagu—I have received your letter. I can only say that I much regret the circumstances which have made it necessary for you to tender, and for me to advise his Majesty to accept, your resignation.

That you were actuated in the course you pursued solely by a sense of public duty I do not for a moment doubt. Nevertheless, the fact remains that without being urged by any pressing necessity and without consulting either the Cabinet or the Foreign Secretary, or myself or anyone of my colleagues, you caused to be published a telegram from the Viceroy raising question whose importance extends far beyond the frontiers of India or the responsibilities of your office. Such action is totally incompatible with the collective responsibility of the Cabinet to the Sovereign and to Parliament, and I cannot doubt that on reflection you will share by my view that, after what has occurred, we cannot usefully co-operate in the same Cabinet.

I must add, as you raise the point in your letter, that the right of the Government of India to state its views on the Eastern question is not, and has never been, in despite. So far from resenting the expression of Mahommedan opinion, the British Government have afforded the Indian Mahommedans every possible opportunity of urging their views. Not only was India fully represented in the British Empire Delegation at the Peace Conference, but a special delegation of Indian Mahommedans was then enabled at our request to lay their views before the Council of Four. Neither at that time nor at any time since has the Government of India or Indian Mahommedan opinion in general been denied the fullest opportunity of stating their case for the consideration of the Cabinet.

The publication with your sanction of an official manifesto by the Government of India raises quite different considerations. If the Governments of the Empire were all to claim the liberty of publishing individual declarations on matters which vitally affect the relations of the whole Empire with foreign Powers, the unity of our foreign policy would be broken at once, and the very existence of the Empire jeopardised. The constitutional impropriety of the precedent which your action, if unrepudiated, would have set in this respect must surely be apparent to you as a matter quite unconnected with the right of the Government of India to urge its views on any particular question or the particular merits of that Government's case.

The moment chosen for your action is, moreover, indefensible from the standpoint, which must govern our action, of broad Imperial interest. A conference on the Near East is about to take place. The questions that will be there discussed are of the utmost delicacy; the weight of responsibility which the Foreign Secretary will have to carry will in any case be most serious; and your action has added considerably to the difficulties of a task which was already difficult enough. The public consequences of this course of action must inevitably be serious. Its effect upon our colleagues is, I need not say, painful in the extreme; but I am confident that everybody, and not least you yourself, will feel that, however painful, circumstances have made your resignation inevitable.—Ever sincerely,

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

P.S.—I should add that the publication of the telegram from yourself to the Viceroy, which you suggest, would obviously aggravate the bad effects of the manifesto already published, and the Government therefore cannot consent to such a course. To the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P.

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A NEW GURUKULA.

THE RAMASHRAM.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARKUL, March 31.

The Shri Ramashram, Karkul, was started yesterday with great rejoicings and hearty co-operation of the people of South Kanara. Representatives from Mysore, Udipi and Mangalore attended the function. Great sympathy was manifested as could be gathered from telegrams and letters received from various parts. The day began with a rejuvenation bath in Rama Thirtha, followed by prayers. A procession consisting of all ranks and classes then started from the Sri Venkatraman Temple with bhajans and chantings of Veda went through the clean swept and beautifully decorated streets leading to the Ashrama, a distance of 2½ miles from the city. Then began a well planned programme which lasted the whole day. At first the audiance were treated to a discourse from the Puranas and then to an inspiring address by Sjt. Kirtankesari Jayaramachar depicting the ideals and objects of the Ashram. The audience then dispersed to meet again in the noon to hear the kirtan of Sjt. Jayaramchar.

In the course of the "Kirtan" he portrayed how great souls like Sri Ram and Sri Krishna passed their boyhood in hardy training in a Gurukula which prepared them for a bright and beautiful life of duty. Sri Krishna, purple-born, had as one of his mates in the Gurukkula Sudama, the poorest of the poor. All these were willing disciples vying with each other in physical service and inner devotion to the Guru. For to the Indian of the times it was not lust of gold that drew him to education, preparation for a noble brotherhood of souls engaged in the sacred task of making India a land of dharma, a guiding light and spiritual benediction to the matter-bound world. This was what inspired and sustained Sri Rama to discard the pleasures of the world and take to the rigorous life of the forest when India was troubled by *tamas* in souls like Ravana. It was thus that Rama thought it nothing to suffer the rigors of the tapasic life for 12 years in line with Gandhi and Tilak, the prophets of the age, clapped into jails by the iron hand of the bureaucracy. India of the past lived for the ideals of truth and Ahimsa and was an example for nations in the path of righteousness, whereas we children have lost sight of these ideals and have become satisfied with mere life of the flesh, as if merely to live were life. These are high ideals, difficult, it is true, to be put into practice, but it is the way that India has to fulfil herself if she had to be her own self again.

The Ashram at Karkul is keeping these ideals in view and seeks the help of all sons of India to help it to realise them. A rough syllabus has been already prepared, but knowing our defects we seek guidance from all educationists. We would specially seek enlightenment from managers of Ashrams and Gurukalas elsewhere, who are engaged in the same cause. Particulars may be kindly sent to the secretary, Ramashram, Karkul.

COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE AT SHOLAPUR.

A Co-operative Conference of Weavers was held at Sholapur on the 26th March under the presidentship of Mr. J. A. Madan I.C.S., to consider the question of starting a central organization for the joint purchase of raw materials required by weavers, for the joint sale of their finished products, for facilitating the introduction of improved implements etc. The President after dwelling on the importance of the weaving industry in India and the general poverty of the weavers said that most of the existing societies confined themselves to advancing loans, but the full benefit of co-operative organisation could not be taken unless the members purchase their yarn and silk in common, arranga for sale of their goods jointly and for financing members on the security of goods during the slack season. He pointed out also the necessity for introducing improved looms and implements for warfing and sizing, etc.

A resolution was then passed favouring the establishment of a Central Organisation on the lines mentioned above appointing a committee to draw a detailed scheme and submit it for registration. Another resolution was passed in favour of having a Producing Home Industries Association on the Bengal model.

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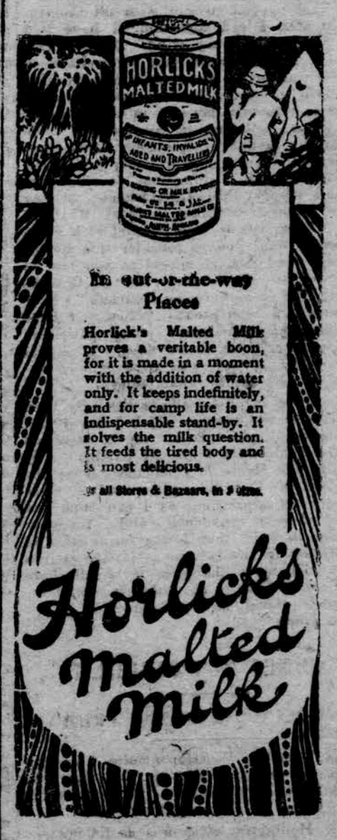

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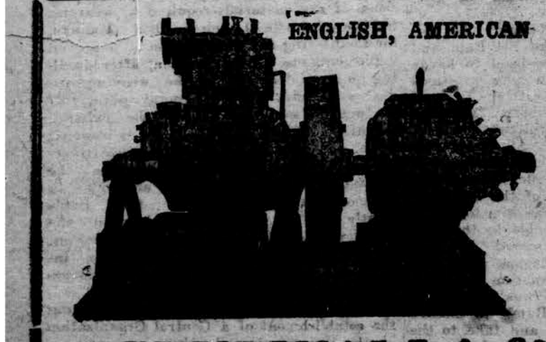
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.



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